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Introduction

Mindful of its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Security Council continued to engage in a comprehensive and wide-reaching agenda under the principles and objectives set forth in the Charter of the United Nations. During the period under review, the Council held 195 formal meetings, of which 174 were public meetings. The Council adopted 51 resolutions and 22 presidential statements and issued 26 statements to the press. During the reporting period the Council conducted two missions, one to Timor-Leste, from 3 to 6 November 2012, and another to Yemen, on 27 January 2013.

The Council remained focused on the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic. The Council held 28 meetings on the situation in the country and issued four statements to the press on the subject, but broad disagreement remained among Council members related to many aspects of the crisis. In addition, the mandate of the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic, tasked with monitoring and supporting the implementation of the six-point proposal of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States, was allowed to expire on 19 August 2012, as the level of violence in the country prohibited the Mission from implementing its mandate. The humanitarian crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic was also a major focus of the Council, and particular attention was paid to the effects on its neighbouring countries, including Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.

Other developments in the Middle East and North Africa figured prominently on the Council's agenda during the reporting period, including the situation in Lebanon, Libya, Yemen and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force. Successes in the normalization of relations between Iraq and Kuwait were welcomed by the Council. The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question, continued to be considered on a monthly basis.

Most of the Council's activities and efforts focused on Africa, including through debates on conflict situations, such as those in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali and Somalia. In Mali, following the rebellion in the northern part of the country and the overthrow of the President by a military junta, the Council authorized the deployment of the African-led International Support Mission in Mali to support the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States and the African Union to find a comprehensive solution to the crisis. Following the intervention of French forces in January 2013 at the request of the Malian transitional authorities, in April the Council established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali to support the political process in Mali and carry out security-related stabilization activities. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Council endorsed the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region, signed in Addis Ababa on 24 February 2013. The Council also authorized the deployment of an intervention brigade to reinforce the overall mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to protect civilians and to stabilize the eastern part of the country. In Somalia, the Council, by its resolution 2102 (2013), established the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia, with a mandate to provide good offices functions in support of the Government of Somalia and to provide strategic policy advice on peacebuilding and State-building. The Sudan and South Sudan, particularly the border region and the Abyei area, were also a regular focus of the Council.

In Asia, the Council continued to monitor the situation in Afghanistan. In Timor-Leste, the Council commended the country's progress as the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste completed its mandate on 31 December 2012.

In Europe, the Council continued to follow the situations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus and Kosovo.

Thematic, general and cross-cutting issues remained a priority of the Council, including non-proliferation; threats to peace and security caused by terrorist acts; the protection of civilians in armed conflict; children and armed conflict; women and peace and security; peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding; sanctions; illicit cross-border trafficking and movement; piracy; cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations; peace and security in Africa; and the rule of law. The work of the International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda were also discussed by the Council on several occasions.

Further information on the work of the Council and more detailed accounts of the meetings listed below can be found in the monthly assessments of the work of the Council, available at www.un.org/en/sc/programme/assessments.shtml.

Africa

Burundi

On 24 January 2013, the Council held a briefing and consultations on the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB). The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Burundi and Head of BNUB, Parfait Onanga-Anyanga, delivered a briefing on the situation in Burundi. The Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission and Permanent Representative of Switzerland, Paul Seger, also briefed the Council.

During the consultations that followed, Council members in general expressed support for the extension of the mandate of BNUB for another 12 months. They also called upon the Government of Burundi to reach out to the extra-parliamentary opposition before the elections in 2015 and to carry out investigations into the reports of extrajudicial killings and violations of human rights.

On 13 February, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2090 (2013), by which it extended the mandate of BNUB for another year, until 15 February 2014. Following the vote, the Permanent Representative of Burundi, Herménégilde Niyonzima, made a statement, in which he reiterated the request for the gradual transformation of BNUB into a country team.

On 22 July, the Special Representative and the Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission briefed the Council. The Permanent Representative of Burundi also delivered a statement.

In closed consultations that followed the briefing, Council members echoed the Special Representative's encouragement of the opening of political space in Burundi but voiced serious concern over continued human rights abuses in Burundi, the impunity of human rights offenders and ongoing unresolved land disputes.

Central African region

By a letter dated 21 August 2012 (S/2012/657), the President of the Council responded to a letter from the Secretary-General dated 13 August (S/2012/656) concerning the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) and indicated that the Council had taken note of the proposal of the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of UNOCA for 18 months, until 28 February 2014.

On 18 December, the Council held a briefing during which the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNOCA, Abou Moussa, reported on the situation in the Central African region and the efforts to combat the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).

On 19 December, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/28), in which it strongly condemned the attacks carried out by LRA in the Central African region and reiterated its support for the United Nations regional strategy to address the threat and impact of the activities of LRA while requesting a prioritized and sequential approach to its implementation.

On 29 May 2013, the Council held a public meeting to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of UNOCA and on the LRA-affected areas. The report was introduced by the Special Representative. At the end of the meeting, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2013/6), in which it welcomed the conclusions of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict concerning the situation of children affected by LRA and called for their full implementation.

Central African Republic

On 19 December 2012, the Council held consultations of the whole on the situation in the Central African Republic. The Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Tayé-Brook Zerihoun, briefed Council members on the evolution of the situation on the ground and the attacks by rebels since 10 December. Council members underlined that those undermining the process of consolidating peace, security and stability in the Central African Republic should be held accountable.

In a statement to the press issued after the meeting, the Council condemned the rebel attacks and associated human rights abuses and called for the cessation of hostilities, the respect of the Libreville Global Peace Agreement and the enhancement of political dialogue.

In a second statement to the press issued on 27 December, the Council reiterated its condemnation of the continued attacks by the Séléka coalition of armed groups and demanded their withdrawal from captured cities and the cessation of any further advance towards the city of Bangui. They welcomed the efforts of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and called upon all parties to abide by the decisions of the ECCAS summit held in N'Djamena on 21 December 2012 and to engage in good faith in the negotiations to be held in Libreville.

The Council convened further consultations of the whole on 3 January 2013. The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Jeffrey Feltman, briefed the Council on the security and humanitarian situation. Council members expressed concern at the situation and reiterated their call for an immediate end to the rebel offensive. They underlined the need for the political resolution of the crisis and urged all parties to engage in the peace negotiations in Libreville under the auspices of ECCAS. The Council issued a statement to the press on 4 January on the situation in the Central African Republic.

On 11 January, the Council heard a briefing on the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA). The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of BINUCA, Margaret Vogt, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Zainab Hawa Bangura, briefed the Council.

In the ensuing consultations of the whole, Council members welcomed the signing of the Libreville agreements and emphasized the need for their full implementation. Members also welcomed the facilitation and support provided by BINUCA during the Libreville negotiations. The future mandate of BINUCA also came under discussion. The Council issued a statement to the press after the meeting.

On 24 January, the Council adopted resolution 2088 (2013), by which it extended the mandate of BINUCA until 31 January 2014. Among other things, the Council called upon the Government, the Séléka coalition, armed groups and the democratic opposition to abide by their commitments and requested BINUCA to work with the parties to facilitate the full implementation of the Libreville agreements.

On 20 March, in consultations of the whole, the Special Representative informed the Council of new attacks and the renewed seizures of towns by rebels from the Séléka coalition. She expressed serious concern at the worsening humanitarian situation, including the looming food crisis, and cited reports of gross human rights violations and abuses in government- and Séléka-controlled areas. She stressed that all parties to the Libreville peace agreements of 11 January 2013 should show their commitment to the agreements through concrete actions. Council members expressed strong concern at the rapid deterioration of the political, security, humanitarian and human rights situation in the Central African Republic, reiterated their support for the Libreville peace process under the auspices of ECCAS and called upon the Government and Séléka to abide in good faith by their commitments. Following the discussion, the Council issued a statement to the press.

On 22 March, in consultations of the whole, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Tayé-Brook Zerihoun, informed the Council that after the expiration of the 72-hour deadline the Séléka rebels had resumed their advance towards Bangui. Council members called upon the conflicting parties to fully implement their obligations pursuant to the Libreville agreements, immediately cease hostilities and resolve the crisis through negotiations. Following consultations, the Council issued a statement to the press in which it expressed strong concern at the advances of armed groups towards Bangui and the ensuing humanitarian consequences.

On 25 March, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs briefed the Council that Séléka rebels had entered Bangui and on 24 March had captured the presidential palace. Thirteen members of the South African training contingent had died during the takeover of the capital. The members of the Council condemned the seizure of power by force by the Séléka and the ensuing violence and looting. They expressed heartfelt condolences to the Government and the people of South Africa on the deaths of and injuries to South African soldiers. They reaffirmed their continued support to the Libreville agreements as the viable basis of a peaceful solution to the political and military crisis in the Central African Republic.

Following the briefing, the Council issued a statement to the press in which it called for the restoration of the rule of law, constitutional order and the implementation of the Libreville agreements as the framework for political transition.

On 9 April, Council members met in consultations of the whole to discuss BINUCA. The Special Representative provided a briefing to Council members on the situation in the Central African Republic through videoconference from Bangui. The Special Representative said that the political situation remained highly volatile following the unconstitutional change of power in March 2013.

In statements following that briefing, Council members welcomed the outcome of the ECCAS summit on 3 April and reiterated their support for the efforts of the African Union and the United Nations, through BINUCA, to resolve the crisis in the Central African Republic. They condemned the violations of human rights in the country, including sexual violence and the recruitment of child soldiers. In addition, members expressed concern at the deteriorating humanitarian situation and called upon the Séléka leaders to guarantee unhindered access to affected persons.

On 29 April, following his recent visit to the Central African Republic, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Jeffrey Feltman, briefed the Council in closed consultations. The Under-Secretary-General reported that the security situation was deteriorating, a climate of impunity prevailed and the humanitarian situation was becoming increasingly dire.

Following the Under-Secretary-General's assessment, Council members condemned the continuing violations of human rights in the country. They commended the efforts of ECCAS to address the situation, including the convening of a summit for Heads of State on 18 April in N'Djamena. After the consultations, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it expressed strong concern at the worsening humanitarian and security situation and the weakening of the Central African institutions.

On 15 May, the Council held a public meeting followed by consultations of the whole on the situation in the Central African Republic, at which the Special Representative introduced the report of the Secretary-General (S/2013/261). The Prime Minister of the transitional Government of the Central African Republic, Nicolas Tiangaye, participated in the meeting, as did the Permanent Representative of Chad, Ahmad Allam-Mi, on behalf of the presidency of ECCAS.

During consultations, Council members expressed grave concern at the deteriorating security and humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic. They denounced and condemned the continuation of grave abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, warning the perpetrators and sponsors that they would be held accountable for their actions in court. They highlighted the need to take urgent measures to restore security and to put a stop to the abuses and called for the prompt reinforcement of the Mission for the Consolidation of Peace in the Central African Republic (MICOPAX) with support from the United Nations and the international community as a whole.

Côte d'Ivoire

On 25 October 2012, during consultations of the whole, the Council heard a briefing by the Permanent Representative of Guatemala, Gert Rosenthal, in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire. He summarized the main conclusions contained in the midterm report of the Group of Experts (S/2012/766) and referred to the Group's findings on the evolving security situation in several neighbouring States. Council members commended the Group on the scope and thoroughness of its midterm report. While several Member States agreed that there had been progress in the situation in Côte d'Ivoire, several delegations also expressed concern at the remaining challenges, such as the large quantity of weapons and ammunition that, according to available information, remained in circulation, and the Ivorian authorities' lack of capacity in the relevant sectors.

On 17 January 2013, the Council received a briefing from the Special Representative of the

Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), Albert Koenders. The Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire, Youssofou Bamba, also participated in the briefing.

During consultations of the whole, Council members cautiously welcomed the progress made by Côte d'Ivoire towards peacebuilding. They stressed the need for addressing the existing security and political challenges, as well as the underlying causes of conflict in Côte d'Ivoire. Political reconciliation between the Government and the opposition was emphasized. Several Council members underlined the need for free and fair local elections and for the effective implementation of security sector reform and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes. Some Council members were of the view that UNOCI could not be maintained at its current strength indefinitely and should be reviewed after a technical assessment mission. Other members were of the view that the Secretary-General's decision to defer the drawdown of the mission's strength was justified under the circumstances.

On 16 April, the Council received a briefing from the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Edmond Mulet, on UNOCI. The Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire also participated in the briefing.

Members then met in consultations of the whole to discuss UNOCI and receive a briefing from the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire and Permanent Representative of Guatemala, Gert Rosenthal. The Chair summarized the main findings of the Group of Experts contained in its final report (S/2013/228), saying that there had been several violations of the arms embargo during the reporting period and that illegal mining of diamonds had continued. In their statements, Council members agreed that violations of the sanctions regime might lead to serious security threats in Côte d'Ivoire. They discussed the gradual reduction of the authorized military strength of UNOCI recommended by the Secretary-General and whether the Council should look into further reductions.

On 25 April, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2101 (2013), in which it extended the sanctions measures in place on Côte d'Ivoire by one year, until 30 April 2014, including a notification requirement for the supply of non-lethal equipment to Côte d'Ivoire, a Committee pre-approval requirement for the supply of lethal weapons to Côte d'Ivoire and a ban on the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel to non-State actors in Côte d'Ivoire. The Council also extended the mandate of the Group of Experts until 30 April 2014.

On 18 July, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hervé Ladsous, briefed the Council on UNOCI. In consultations of the whole that followed, Council members noted progress in some areas, as well as remaining challenges, such as the security situation. Some Council members expressed concern about the human rights situation and called for greater progress on security sector reform; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; national reconciliation; and impartial justice. Many Council members discussed the Secretary-General's recommendation for a reduction in the military strength of UNOCI.

On 30 July, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2112 (2013), in which it extended the mandate of the mission until 30 June 2014, authorized the drawdown of two battalions and affirmed its intention to consider a further reduction of two battalions on the basis of the security situation and the capacity of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to assume the mission's security responsibilities.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

On 2 August 2012, the Council issued a statement to the press on the crisis in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In its statement, the Council condemned the Mouvement du 23 mars (M23) and its attacks, called for the continuation of dialogue between the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Joseph Kabila, and the President of Rwanda, Paul Kagame, with a view to finding a durable political solution, and condemned all outside support provided to M23, including from outside countries.

On 27 August, the Council held consultations of the whole on the humanitarian situation in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. At that meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Valerie Amos, reported on her recent visit to the region. She indicated that, since April 2012, 283,000 people had fled the violence perpetrated by

M23 in North Kivu. She emphasized her concern about the violence carried out by M23. The Under-Secretary-General also informed members of the Council about her meetings with the Prime Minister and other officials of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and with the Prime Minister and other officials of the Government of Rwanda.

On 29 August, the Council held two separate informal interactive dialogues. The first was held with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Rwanda, Louise Mushikiwabo, and the second with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Raymond Tshibanda N'tungamulongo.

On 18 September, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hervé Ladsous, briefed the Council in consultations of the whole on his visit to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda from 9 to 16 September. The visit was aimed at preparing the high-level meeting of the Secretary-General on the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo on 27 September. Council members welcomed the engagement of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the African Union to help resolve the crisis. They stressed the need for a political solution, the need to address the root causes of the conflict and the need for all external support for militias in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo to end.

On 10 October, the Council was briefed in closed consultations by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Edmond Mulet, who reported on the current situation in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular in Rutshuru. The Assistant Secretary-General informed the Council that the situation was a cause for concern, especially in the light of the precarious humanitarian and security situation. He also told Council members that many areas in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo remained under the control of M23. Council members said that regional and subregional efforts should be coordinated and promoted to address the inherent risks of an escalation of the conflict. Some Council members supported the appointment of a special envoy for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and requested more information on the envoy's mandate.

On 19 October, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/22), in which it expressed its concern at the security and humanitarian crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, strongly condemned M23 and all its attacks and demanded that M23 and other armed groups, including the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda, immediately cease all forms of violence and other destabilizing activities.

On 20 November, the Council adopted resolution 2076 (2012), in which it, inter alia, condemned the resumption of attacks by M23, demanded its immediate withdrawal and the restoration of State authority in Goma and North Kivu and requested the Secretary-General to report on the allegations of external support to M23.

On 21 November, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of MONUSCO, Roger Meece, on the situation in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

In consultations of the whole, the Council was also briefed by the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan, Agshin Mehdiyev. The briefing covered the final report of the Group of Experts (S/2012/843) and its recommendations.

During consultations, Council members demanded that any and all external support to M23 cease immediately and that M23 withdraw from Goma and other areas. They also expressed support for the mediation efforts of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region and called for the full involvement of the United Nations in the process. While supporting the actions of MONUSCO to fully implement its mandate, some members advised that any change in its mandate should be made in consultations with the troop-contributing countries and matched by the provision of adequate resources.

On 27 November, the Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hervé Ladsous, and the Chef de Cabinet of the Secretary-General, Susana Malcorra.

On 28 November, the Council adopted resolution 2078 (2012), in which it extended the arms embargo against armed groups, the targeted measures against listed individuals and entities, and the mandate for the Group of Experts until 1 February 2014.

On 7 December, the Council held consultations of the whole on the situation in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, during which the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations gave a briefing on the security and humanitarian situation on the ground following the entry of M23 in Goma and on measures taken by MONUSCO following this event. The Under-Secretary-General also informed Council members about the ongoing talks in Kampala. The Military Adviser, Lieutenant General Babacar Gaye, briefed the Council on the results of his visit to the region to discuss the option of setting up an international neutral force as called for by the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region. Council members expressed grave concern at the situation in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and condemned M23 activities.

On 18 December, Council members held consultations of the whole to examine the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the light of recent troop movements on the outskirts of Goma. The Chef de Cabinet of the Secretary-General briefed Council members on the situation on the ground, the efforts of the Secretary-General and the outcome of her recent visit to the region. Council members welcomed the efforts and initiatives of the Secretary-General to deal with the situation in an urgent manner. It was suggested that the Council undertake a visit to the Democratic Republic of the Congo during the course of the following year.

On 8 January 2013, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council, in consultations of the whole, on the proposed plan to deploy unmanned aerial systems in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. Consultations were convened following the letter dated 27 December 2012 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council, in which the former identified additional capacities required by MONUSCO. The Under-Secretary-General briefed the Council on the various legal, technical and operational aspects of the deployment of the unmanned aerial systems. He said that the systems would be deployed under the command and control of MONUSCO and would be used only for surveillance purposes. Several Council members sought further information and clarifications on the operational modalities and various legal and technical aspects of the deployment of the unmanned aerial systems.

On 5 February, the Chef de Cabinet and the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council in consultations of the whole. The Chef de Cabinet updated the Council on the efforts of the Secretary-General in negotiations for the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region. The Under-Secretary-General briefed the Council on the security situation in North Kivu and the future presence and mandate of MONUSCO and discussed the option of including an intervention brigade in the MONUSCO mandate.

On 21 February, a private meeting was held with countries contributing troops to MONUSCO. The Special Representative gave a briefing on the security situation in North Kivu, the humanitarian situation of internally displaced persons and ongoing efforts to enhance the protection of civilians in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

On 22 February, the Special Representative briefed the Council on the security situation and current challenges in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In consultations of the whole, Council members exchanged views on the proposals made by the Secretariat and expressed concern at the worsening security and humanitarian situation in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

On 24 February, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it welcomed the signing of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region, under the auspices of the guarantors of the Framework, namely the Secretary-General and the Chairpersons of the African Union Commission, SADC and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region.

On 5 March, the Council received a briefing by the Secretary-General, who presented his special report on the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region (S/2013/119). The Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ignace Gata Mavita wa Lufuta, also made a statement. In the consultations of the whole that followed, Council members commended the efforts of the Secretary-General and his team, which resulted in the signing of the Framework, aimed at addressing the root causes of the conflict. In general, members of the

Council supported the recommendations to enforce the mandate of MONUSCO to enable it to better implement its tasks with regard to the protection of civilians. Some members of the Council expressed their concerns about the possible deployment of the proposed intervention brigade recommended by the Secretary-General in his special report after consultation with the African Union, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and SADC. Others supported the possible deployment of the intervention brigade.

On 6 March, the Council held a private meeting with countries contributing troops and police to MONUSCO. Following a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, there was an exchange of views on technical details regarding the future deployment of the intervention brigade. The Military Adviser also responded to questions.

On 22 March, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it welcomed the surrender of Bosco Ntaganda to the International Criminal Court in The Hague and paid tribute to all victims of serious crimes of international concern in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In the statement, the members of the Council expressed their appreciation to the Governments of the Netherlands, Rwanda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, as well as to the International Criminal Court.

On 28 March, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2098 (2013), in which it set out a new, comprehensive approach aimed at addressing the root causes of instability in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region through the formation, on an exceptional basis and without creating a precedent or any prejudice to the agreed principles of peacekeeping, of an intervention brigade within MONUSCO to address the problem of armed groups. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo delivered a statement after the vote.

On 6 May, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, Mary Robinson, briefed the Council on recent developments in the political, security and humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

On 8 May, the Council held emergency consultations following an attack in Walungu, South Kivu, against a MONUSCO convoy, which had resulted in the death of one Pakistani peacekeeper. In his briefing, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations said that investigations were ongoing to identify those responsible. Council members unanimously and strongly condemned the attack and requested the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to work closely with MONUSCO to apprehend those responsible. Following that meeting, the Council members issued a statement to the press, in which they reflected their condemnation of the attack and the attempted hostage-taking.

On 29 May, the Secretary-General briefed the Council in consultations of the whole on his mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and to other States of the region before participating in the first meeting of the regional oversight mechanism of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region, held in Addis Ababa on the sidelines of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the African Union. He reported that he had drawn the attention of the Presidents of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda to the political, security and economic components of that "framework of hope". He welcomed the World Bank President's announcement of additional assistance to further the socioeconomic development and regional integration efforts of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all the countries of the region.

In their statements, Council members welcomed the convening of the first meeting of the regional oversight mechanism and the World Bank's announcement of additional financial assistance for the peace and development process launched under that framework.

On 11 July, the Council held consultations on the Democratic Republic of the Congo to discuss the report of the Secretary-General on MONUSCO (S/2013/388). The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations cited the many recent steps taken by the Government to meet its commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region. Regarding the MONUSCO intervention brigade, the Under-Secretary-General noted that two of the three contingents were almost fully deployed but were still awaiting their equipment and that the third contingent would deploy in the coming weeks. The Under-Secretary-General emphasized that the intervention brigade's activities would be well coordinated to complement the broader political process and would take into account any impact on the safety of civilians and United Nations peacekeepers.

Members of the Council reiterated their support for the Framework and the steps taken by signatories to meet their commitments. Several members of the Council expressed their support for the deployment of the intervention brigade. One member accused elements of the intervention brigade of colluding with the commanders of the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda and criticized the reports of the Secretary-General on MONUSCO and the Framework for being inconsistent. The Under-Secretary-General categorically denied those allegations and asked that further details be provided. Some members of the Council expressed their view that the deployment of unmanned aerial vehicles would be an important tool for the future of more effective United Nations peacekeeping, while other members indicated that the use of such vehicles in any other mission should be considered only after a full evaluation of the outcomes of their use in MONUSCO.

On 22 July, the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan, Agshin Mehdiyev, briefed the Council in closed consultations, in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004), on the Committee's work, including deliberations over the midterm report of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2013/433). Council members noted the importance of proper implementation of the sanctions regime and the work of the Group of Experts, in particular given the current political situation.

On 25 July, the Secretary of State of the United States, John F. Kerry, convened a ministerial-level debate in the Council on the situation in the Great Lakes region, during which the Council adopted a presidential statement on the region (S/PRST/2013/11). The Council received briefings from the Secretary-General, the President of the World Bank, Jim Yong Kim, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region, Mary Robinson, the Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union, Ramtane Lamamra, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uganda, Sam Kutesa, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Raymond Tshibanda N'tungamulongo. Council member ministerial-level participation included the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Rwanda, Louise Mushikiwabo, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg, Jean Asselborn, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guatemala, Fernando Carrera, the Deputy Minister for Development of France, Pascal Canfin, and the Senior Adviser to the President of Togo for diplomatic matters and cooperation, Kofi Esaw. In addition to Council members, representatives from Belgium, Burundi, Mozambique, the Republic of the Congo, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania and the European External Action Service also participated.

Guinea-Bissau

On 18 September 2012, the Council held consultations of the whole on Guinea-Bissau. The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Jeffrey Feltman, gave a briefing on the restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau, pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012). Council members shared their concerns about the continuing political stalemate in Guinea-Bissau and reiterated their call for enhanced dialogue and coordination between the different stakeholders. Council members also considered the possibility of a road map for the transition process.

On 11 December, the Council held consultations of the whole on the situation in Guinea-Bissau. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS), Joseph Mutaboba, briefed the Council on the recent developments in the country, as well as on the implementation of resolution 2048 (2012).

During consultations of the whole that followed the briefing, Council members expressed their concerns about the continuing political stalemate in Guinea-Bissau and reiterated their call for the full restoration of the constitutional order, as well as for inclusive national dialogue and coordination between the different stakeholders. During the consultations, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau and Permanent Representative of Morocco, Mohammed Loulichki, presented the report on the work of the

Committee covering the period from 19 June to 11 December 2012.

On 13 December, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it reiterated the concerns and expectations raised during the consultations on 11 December.

On 5 February 2013, the Council held a briefing and consultations of the whole on progress in the transition in Guinea-Bissau. The Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Tayé-Brook Zerihoun, and the Permanent Representative of Brazil, Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti, in her capacity as Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, gave briefings. Statements were also delivered by the Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire, Youssoufou Bamba, on behalf of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and the Permanent Representative of Mozambique, António Gumende, on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries. In consultations, Council members stressed the need for a swift restoration of the constitutional order through free, fair and transparent elections and expressed their expectation that concerted efforts would continue to be made by the African Union, the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, ECOWAS, the European Union and the United Nations.

On 22 February, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2092 (2013), in which it extended the mandate of UNIOGBIS by three months, until 31 May 2013, to provide the Secretary-General time to assess the situation on the ground and make recommendations, by 30 April, on the mission's possible realignment. In the resolution, the Council reiterated its demand to the armed forces to submit themselves fully to civilian control and requested the Secretary-General to continue to work through UNIOGBIS, in coordination with other partners, to facilitate the early finalization of a broader political agreement for the restoration of constitutional order.

On 6 March, in consultations of the whole, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau (S/2013/123) and underlined limited progress in that regard.

On 9 May, the Council held a meeting followed by consultations of the whole on the situation in Guinea-Bissau, focusing in particular on the assessment of the UNIOGBIS mandate. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNIOGBIS, José Ramos-Horta, and the Permanent Representative of Brazil and Chair of the Guinea-Bissau configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti, gave a briefing on the report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau (S/2013/262). Statements were also made by the Permanent Representative of Guinea-Bissau, João Soares Da Gama; the Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire, Youssoufou Bamba, speaking on behalf of ECOWAS; and the Permanent Representative of Mozambique, António Gumende, speaking on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries.

In consultations of the whole following the briefing, Council members said that it was important to continue to press the stakeholders in Guinea-Bissau to ensure that the consultations under way would lead to the speedy adoption of the new regime pact, with a view to holding elections by the end of 2013. Members urged the Special Representative to press the political leaders of Guinea-Bissau to make more determined efforts to combat impunity and drug trafficking.

On 22 May, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2103 (2013), in which it extended the mandate of UNIOGBIS until 31 May 2014, while readjusting its focus, as recommended by the Secretary-General, to enable the mission to support the return to constitutional order through free, fair and transparent elections and, after the elections, to assist in strengthening democratic State institutions through reforms, especially in the security and justice sectors, and in combating impunity and drug trafficking.

Liberia

On 6 September 2012, the Council held a private meeting with countries contributing troops and police to the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Liberia, Karin Landgren.

On 11 September, the Council held a briefing and consultations of the whole on UNMIL. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the Chair of the Liberia configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, Staffan Tillander (Sweden), and the Permanent Representative of Liberia, Marjon Kamara, briefed the

Council. The Special Representative underlined that the improvement of the security situation in Liberia was not only a question of security sector reform but also one of enhancing reconciliation and implementing structural political changes. The Special Representative also gave a briefing on the reconfiguration of UNMIL through the reduction of 4,200 military personnel over the next three years, which would allow for a gradual transfer of the security responsibility from UNMIL to the Liberian authorities. Council members expressed their agreement with the envisaged reconfiguration of UNMIL; underlined the necessity for the Liberian authorities to focus more strongly on national reconciliation, constitutional reform, decentralization and an inclusive national dialogue; and welcomed the close cooperation between UNMIL and UNOCI and called for enhanced regional cooperation to improve security.

On 17 September, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2066 (2012), in which it renewed the mandate of UNMIL for a further 12 months, until 30 September 2013. In its resolution, the Council decided to reduce the UNMIL military component by 1,990 personnel over the mandate period, subject to and consistent with conditions in the area of operations, and decided to increase the UNMIL police component by three formed police units as soon as possible, with the first unit deploying no later than January 2013. At the same time, UNMIL and UNOCI were encouraged to enhance their cooperation in order to assist in stabilizing the border region between Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire.

On 25 March 2013, the Special Representative briefed the Council on the twenty-fifth progress report of the Secretary-General on UNMIL (S/2013/124). The Chair of the Liberia configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission also gave a briefing. In the consultations of the whole that followed, Council members expressed satisfaction that the security situation in Liberia remained stable. They commended the Government of Liberia for the progress in improving the criminal justice system and ensuring the rule of law and encouraged the Government to pay greater attention to preventing impunity for crimes of sexual and gender-based violence, especially against minors. They also stressed that land issues remained a potential source of recurrent conflict in Liberia and encouraged the Government to establish functional dispute resolution mechanisms to address specific land disputes.

Libya

On 12 September 2012, the Council heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Jeffrey Feltman, on the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), followed by consultations of the whole. The Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on UNSMIL (S/2012/675). During consultations, the members of the Council welcomed the report of the Secretary-General and the appointment of Tarek Mitri as the new Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Libya and Head of UNSMIL. Council members shared the assessment of the Secretary-General that the elections on 7 July were a significant step forward in the democratic transition of Libya. They welcomed further steps taken in the transition process, including the election of the General National Congress and its President. Council members stressed the importance of the constitutional development process, including the need to address regional grievances and to guarantee and protect human rights. They largely agreed with the assessment of the Secretary-General that serious political and security challenges remained. Members of the Council welcomed the role played by UNSMIL in supporting the Libyan authorities and the Libyan people in the transition process. Council members unanimously condemned the attack on United States diplomatic personnel on 11 September. The Council issued a statement to the press, in which the members of the Council condemned in the strongest terms the attack on the diplomatic mission and personnel of the United States of America in Benghazi, Libya. The Council members also condemned in the strongest terms the attack on the Embassy of the United States in Cairo carried out on the same date.

On 23 October, the Council was briefed in consultations of the whole by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Tayé-Brook Zerihoun, on the situation in Libya and the indiscriminate shelling and precarious humanitarian situation in and around the town of Bani Walid. The Assistant Secretary-General indicated that the President of Libya, Mohamed Magariaf, had focused his efforts on a peaceful settlement based on three conditions: (a) full government authority in the town; (b) the surrender of all suspects; and (c) the release of all detainees.

Council members expressed concern over the ongoing fighting in Bani Walid and urged its peaceful resolution. While noting the progress made by Libya, they expressed concern over the significant challenges that the country still faced with regard to the disarmament of militias and national reconciliation.

On 7 November, the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Fatou Bensouda, submitted the fourth report on the implementation of resolution 1970 (2011). She stated that Libya faced a multitude of security challenges and that, as the country continued on its path towards stability, it would need strong support from the international community to ensure that perpetrators of crimes committed during the conflict in 2011 that led to the downfall of Muammar Gaddafi were brought to justice. The Libyan representative stated that his Government had put in place a global strategy for the promotion of national reconciliation and the end of impunity. He acknowledged, however, that the strategy faced numerous challenges, including delays in the formation of the new Government.

On 8 November, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya and Permanent Representative of Portugal, José Filipe Moraes Cabral. The Special Representative said that the formation of the new Government in Libya on 31 October was a milestone in the democratic development of Libya. He gave details of the activities of UNSMIL to support the Libyan authorities, including in the areas of security sector reforms, sharing of best practices, training and national reconciliation. He added that the security situation in Libya remained precarious, with bouts of fighting between armed groups and assassination attempts on security officials and religious leaders. The Chair of the Committee announced that the Panel of Experts had been investigating the reported cases of violations of the arms embargo. The Committee would further consider the recommendations of the Panel. Council members welcomed the elections to the General National Congress and the formation of a new Government. Members unanimously called upon the Libyan authorities to address the need to demobilize and reintegrate armed brigades and the threat posed by terrorist and extremist groups.

On 29 January 2013, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General delivered a briefing to the Council and noted that, although Libya was making progress, it continued to face many challenges. He observed that the security situation in areas of the country remained grave, although progress had been made towards the demobilization of the revolutionary brigades. In the ensuing closed consultations, Council members acknowledged that there were positive developments in Libya but agreed that more had to be done to address the challenges facing the country. Several Council members noted the commitment of the new Government of Libya to address those challenges. They appreciated the work done by UNSMIL and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. Council members underlined the need for an inclusive process for drafting the constitution and taking on board the views of all regions and minorities. Several Council members enquired about the difficulties encountered in the establishment of the constitutional body and the various options being considered. Council members expressed concern over the security situation in the country, in particular in Benghazi and the eastern part of the country. They also expressed concern over the situation of conflict-related detainees and stressed that all detention centres should be brought under government control.

On 14 March, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General briefed the Council on recent developments in Libya and commended the President of the General National Congress of Libya, Mohamed el-Magariaf, and the Prime Minister, Ali Zeidan, for their efforts to defuse tensions and provide efficient security measures during the anniversary of the Libyan revolution, which did not destabilize the country. The Council, by its resolution 2095 (2013), extended the mandates of UNSMIL and of the Panel of Experts for 12 and 13 months, respectively, and made adjustments to supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for humanitarian or protective use or security or disarmament assistance to the Government of Libya, and related technical assistance or training. The Prime Minister of Libya and the Permanent Representative of Rwanda, Eugène-Richard Gasana, in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya, addressed the Council.

In the consultations of the whole that followed, Council members expressed their support for UNSMIL and highlighted its important role in stabilizing the situation in Libya, supporting the democratic transition and overcoming serious challenges the country was facing. Some members of the Council recognized the country's progress in moving forward with the transition. Others raised particular concerns over the security situation in the country, especially in its eastern part and along the southern borders, the proliferation of arms, the mistreatment of detainees and continued detentions without due process. The need for a process of national reconciliation, transitional justice and an inclusive national dialogue in the country was stressed. The importance of strict implementation of the sanctions regime was also highlighted.

On 8 May, the Council heard a briefing by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Fatou Bensouda, on the situation in Libya.

On 13 May, following the attack that occurred in Benghazi, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which its members condemned in the strongest terms the deadly attack, which had caused numerous deaths and injuries. They expressed their deep sympathy and sincere condolences to the families of the victims of that act and to the Government and people of Libya.

On 18 June, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General briefed the Council on the situation in Libya. The Permanent Representative of Rwanda also briefed it on the work of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya. In consultations of the whole, all Council members expressed concern over developments in Libya, focusing on security, politics and the situation with respect to detainees. They agreed on the urgent need for the Government to develop effective security forces, demobilize and reintegrate revolutionary brigades, tackle extremists, improve the security of the country's southern borders and control weapons proliferation. Council members regretted the severity of the political isolation law and the impact that its implementation would have on the political transition of Libya.

On 20 June, Council members issued a statement to the press on Libya, in which they welcomed the progress made by the Government of Libya and encouraged it to continue this progress, while also expressing serious concern about the continued arbitrary detention without access to due process of thousands of persons held outside the authority of the State.

Mali

On 8 August 2012, the Council held a briefing to consider the situation in Mali under the item entitled "Peace and security in Africa". Participants in the meeting included the Secretary-General; the Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security of ECOWAS, Salamatu Hussaini Suleiman; the Permanent Observer of the African Union, Téte António; and the Permanent Representative of Mali, Oumar Daou. Immediately following the briefing, Council members held consultations of the whole, during which they heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Jeffrey Feltman, and discussed the draft strategic concept of ECOWAS, which had been transmitted to the members of the Council on 4 August.

On 10 August, the Council issued a statement to the press on Mali, in which it welcomed the return to Bamako of the interim President, Dioncounda Traoré, recalled the expectations of the international community vis-à-vis the transitional authorities regarding the ending of the crisis and called upon the members of the former junta to cease all interference in the country's political affairs. In the statement, the Council also commended the ongoing strategic planning efforts with a view to the deployment of an ECOWAS stabilization force in Mali. It called for increased cooperation between ECOWAS and the Malian authorities, countries in the region, the African Union and the United Nations in order to prepare the detailed options awaited by the Council.

On 4 October, the Council met in closed consultations to hear a briefing on the situation in Mali by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Jeffrey Feltman. The Under-Secretary-General informed the Council that the situation in Mali remained extremely volatile. He stressed that a unified position on the part of the international community was urgently needed and reported that a small United Nations mission, led by the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat and comprising staff from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, was visiting Bamako from 1 to 5 October.

Council members expressed concern about the increased entrenchment of terrorist and extremist organizations in the north of Mali and said that they would like to continue to consider possible Council responses to recent calls by ECOWAS and the transitional Government of Mali for the deployment of an African-led force to assist the Malian armed forces in restoring the country's territorial integrity and reducing the threat posed by terrorist groups in the north of Mali.

On 12 October, the Council adopted resolution 2071 (2012), in which it declared its readiness to respond to the request of 18 September made by the transitional authorities of Mali regarding an international military force to assist the Malian armed forces in recovering the occupied regions in the north of Mali, and requested the Secretary-General to submit, no later than 45 days after the adoption of the resolution, a report with detailed and actionable recommendations to respond to that request.

On 5 December, the Council held a briefing followed by consultations of the whole on the situation in Mali. During the briefing, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs introduced the report of the Secretary-General (S/2012/894). The Under-Secretary-General provided an overview of the situation in Mali and outlined the efforts undertaken by the United Nations system and subregional, regional and international actors in response to the Malian crisis and towards the implementation of resolution 2071 (2012). He also presented the recommendations of the Secretary-General on this matter. The President of the ECOWAS Commission, Kadré Ouédraogo, and the Permanent Observer of the African Union, Téte António, also briefed the Council.

In consultations of the whole, Council members discussed recent developments in Mali, the recommendations of the Secretary-General and options for United Nations support for the African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA). Council members reiterated the importance of a dual-track approach that addressed both the political and security aspects of the Malian crisis.

On 11 December, Council members issued a statement to the press, in which it condemned the arrest on 10 December 2012 of the interim Prime Minister of Mali, Cheick Modibo Diarra, by members of the Malian armed forces, which led to the resignation of the Prime Minister and the dismissal of the transitional Government. Council members urged the transitional authorities of Mali to expeditiously develop a political transitional road map, through broad-based and inclusive political dialogue, to fully restore constitutional order and national unity, including through the holding of peaceful, inclusive and credible elections as soon as possible.

On 20 December, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2085 (2012), in which it authorized the deployment of AFISMA and requested the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with national authorities, a multidisciplinary United Nations presence in Mali. Following the adoption of the resolution, the interim Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Mali, Tiéman Hubert Coulibaly, the Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire, Youssoufou Bamba, speaking on behalf of ECOWAS, and the Permanent Observer of the African Union, Téte Antonio, made statements.

On 10 January 2013, the Council met in consultations of the whole to consider the deteriorating situation in Mali following the southward advance on the central city of Konna by a coalition of extremists and terrorist groups from a stronghold in northern Mali. The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs informed the Council that the political climate in Bamako had rapidly deteriorated following the announcement by the President, Dioncounda Traoré, in his end-of-year speech on 31 December, that the Prime Minister would, in the following days, present a road map to the National Assembly on the two priorities to end the transition, without making any reference to a national dialogue. France informed the Council that it was considering the request of Mali for immediate military assistance, in view of the serious threat posed to regional and international peace and security.

Council members expressed grave concern over the serious deterioration of the situation, including the terrorist threat in Mali, and underlined the urgency of addressing the crisis. Expressing their determination to pursue full implementation of the Council's resolutions on Mali, in particular resolution 2085 (2012), Council members called for the rapid deployment of AFISMA, the immediate issuance of an agreed political road map for negotiations with non-extremist Malians in the north, and the full restoration of democratic governance. The Council issued a statement to the press following the consultations.

On 14 January, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs informed the Council in consultations that, at the request of Mali, French air assets had been deployed to halt the advance of extremists towards the south. He noted that the United Nations-administered trust funds for contributions to AFISMA and the Malian security forces would be opened the next day. He underlined the importance of pursuing the political track and the full implementation of resolution 2085 (2012) to prevent a slide into further unrest.

France informed Council members that it had undertaken "Operation Serval". In general, Council members welcomed the French intervention. Expressing concern at the deteriorating security and humanitarian situation in Mali, they called for the rapid deployment of AFISMA. They stressed the need to reinforce the political track and called for the full implementation of resolution 2085 (2012).

On 22 January, the Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs. Representatives of Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of ECOWAS), Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, the African Union and the European Union also participated.

In the ensuing consultations, France provided an update on the actions by its forces in Mali. Council members reiterated their support for the military action by France and welcomed the accelerated deployment of AFISMA. Council members also stressed the need for simultaneous progress by the Malian authorities on the political track. They called for the early finalization of the road map for transition to democracy and the need for dialogue with groups in the north that had distanced themselves from terrorists.

On 6 February, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Tayé-Brook Zerihoun, briefed the Council on the situation in Mali in closed consultations. He reported on the political and military progress and on the road map for transition adopted by the National Assembly of Mali on 29 January. He added that the United Nations remained concerned about allegations of serious human rights abuses and violations and that long-term efforts were needed for effective national reconciliation. The Council members reaffirmed their support for the military operations conducted by French and African forces and reiterated the importance of the political process to resolve the crisis. Most of the members expressed concern over the serious human rights and humanitarian situation in Mali. Taking note of the donors' conference held in Addis Ababa, the Council members stressed the need for enhanced support by the international community to meet the needs of the Malian people.

On 27 February, the Council held consultations of the whole on Mali. The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Jeffrey Feltman, provided an update to the Council on the political and security situation in the country. On the political process, he welcomed the commitment of the people of Mali to holding elections in July and briefed the Council on the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Office in Mali to assist the Malian authorities in the political sphere. He noted the progress made in the security situation as a result of the military operations undertaken by the French and African forces.

Council members stressed the urgent need for political progress and discussed the possible future deployment of a peacekeeping force in Mali. Following the consultations, the Council requested the Secretary-General to include recommendations for the Council's consideration on options for establishing a United Nations peacekeeping operation in his next report on Mali.

On 18 March, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Valerie Amos, briefed the Council, in consultations of the whole, on the humanitarian situation in Mali. She noted that the humanitarian situation in Mali was partly a consequence of the ongoing vulnerability in the country, as well as of the political upheaval, significant violence and conflict following the coup in March 2012 and subsequent fighting between Tuareg and violent radical groups. The members of the Council expressed concern over the serious humanitarian crisis and supported the work of humanitarian agencies in Mali.

On 27 March, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Tayé-Brook Zerihoun, and the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Edmond Mulet, briefed the Council, in consultations of the whole, on major political and security developments in Mali and highlighted the key observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2013/189), including two options for a possible United Nations engagement in the country. Members of the Council underlined the importance of national reconciliation and dialogue in Mali. There was a preliminary exchange of views on the options for a possible United Nations engagement in Mali.

On 3 April, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Jeffrey Feltman, provided a briefing to the Council on the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2013/189). The Permanent Representative of Mali, Oumar Daou, also delivered a statement.

Following the briefing, Council members held closed consultations, during which the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hervé Ladsous, updated members on the deployment of a United Nations stabilization mission to Mali. The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs also briefed the Council in consultations. Council members expressed concern at the lack of political progress in Mali and called for an enduring and sustainable solution to the current crisis. They said that the mandate and the proposed size of the United Nations stabilization mission required further discussion.

On 25 April, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2100 (2013), by which it established the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), with MINUSMA assuming responsibility for the discharge of the mandated tasks of the United Nations Office in Mali as from the date of adoption of the resolution. It decided that authority should be transferred from AFISMA to MINUSMA on 1 July 2013 and that AFISMA military and police personnel appropriate to United Nations standards should be included in MINUSMA from that date. It mandated that the phased deployment of MINUSMA would be subject to a further review by the Council, within 60 days of the date of adoption of the resolution, of the security situation in the Mission's envisaged area of responsibility.

On 19 June, the members of the Council issued a statement to the press, in which they welcomed the signing of the preliminary agreement to the presidential election and the inclusive peace talks in Mali in Ouagadougou on 18 June 2013 between the transitional authorities of Mali, the Mouvement national pour la libération de l'Azawad and the High Council for the Unity of Azawad. The members of the Council noted that the agreement paved the way for the nationwide holding of presidential elections and established a framework for inclusive talks with all communities in the north of Mali, which constituted an important step towards lasting peace and stability in the country. The members of the Council called upon those groups in northern Mali that were not signatories to the agreement and that had cut off all ties with terrorist groups to commit unconditionally to all the provisions of the agreement.

On 25 June, the Council held a briefing and consultations of the whole on the situation in Mali. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Mali and Head of MINUSMA, Albert Koenders, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hervé Ladsous, and the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support, Ameerah Haq, briefed the Council in the open session. The interim Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Mali, Tiéman Hubert Coulibaly, also made a statement.

In consultations, Council members unanimously agreed to go ahead with the transfer of authority from AFISMA to MINUSMA on 1 July, as envisaged in resolution 2100 (2013). Some Council members raised concerns about the preparedness of the AFISMA troops and about the timing of the presidential elections.

Peace and security in Africa (Sahel)

On 17 September 2012, the Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Jeffrey Feltman, on peace and security and Africa, with a focus on the situation in the Sahel, including Mali. On the situation in Mali, the Council also heard a briefing by ECOWAS, which was represented by the Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire, Youssoufou Bamba.

On 21 September, the Council issued a statement to the press in which it called upon the Malian transitional authorities to continue their efforts to strengthen democratic institutions and restore constitutional order through the holding of elections by the end of the transition. The members of the Council reiterated their concern about the security and humanitarian situation in the north of Mali and the presence of terrorist elements, including Al-Qaida, in the Islamic Maghreb and affiliated groups.

On 10 December, the Council held a ministerial-level debate on the theme "The Sahel: towards a more comprehensive and coordinated approach", which was chaired by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Morocco, Saad-Eddine El Othmani, with the participation of a number of ministers and high-level dignitaries. The Secretary-General, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Minister for State and Foreign Affairs of Côte d'Ivoire, on behalf of ECOWAS, briefed the Council. The representatives of Chad (on behalf of the Community of Sahel-Saharan States), the African Union, the European Union, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the Arab Maghreb Union, the World Bank and the African Development Bank also participated in the high-level debate.

The Council members expressed grave concern over the threats and challenges facing the Sahel region and emphasized the need for an integrated, coordinated and comprehensive approach in dealing with these threats, as well as their root causes. Addressing terrorism and transnational organized criminal activities in the Sahel was an issue of particular concern.

The Council members adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/26), in which they recognized the importance of a comprehensive approach encompassing security, development and humanitarian issues to address the immediate and long-term needs of the Sahel region and stressed the importance of strengthening transregional, interregional and international cooperation on the basis of common and shared responsibility, economic and social development, respect for human rights and the rule of law. The Council encouraged the Special Envoy to pursue his efforts to coordinate bilateral, interregional and international response and support for the Sahel region and towards a more coherent and coordinated approach on the part of all United Nations entities involved in this region.

On 26 June, the Council held a briefing and consultations of the whole on the situation in the Sahel region. The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sahel, Romano Prodi, briefed the Council during the open session and introduced the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel.

On 16 July, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2013/10), in which it affirmed its concern about the situation in the Sahel region and welcomed the development of the United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel and its three defining goals. In this regard, the Council requested the Secretary-General to ensure the effective implementation of the strategy through close collaboration between the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sahel region, the United Nations Office for West Africa and relevant United Nations entities in the region.

Sierra Leone

On 11 September 2012, the Council held a briefing and consultations of the whole on the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL). The Executive Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNIPSIL, Jens Anders Toyberg-Frandzen, the Chair of the Sierra Leone configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission and Permanent Representative of Canada, Guillermo Rishchynski, and the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone, Shekou Touray, briefed the Council on the developments in the country ahead of the upcoming presidential, parliamentary and local elections to be held on 17 November. Council members underlined the importance of peaceful, fair and free elections as a further step in peace consolidation and expressed their expectation that all stakeholders adhere to their commitments under the declaration of 18 May 2012. With regard to UNIPSIL, Council members agreed to extend the current mandate for a period of six months, until 31 March 2013, with the objective of reviewing the mandate early in 2013 and after the deployment of a technical assessment mission.

On 12 September, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2065 (2012), in which it renewed the mandate of UNIPSIL for six months and requested the Secretary-General to provide a report containing detailed proposals and a recommended timeline for the transition, drawdown and exit strategy of UNIPSIL no later than 15 February 2013.

On 9 October, the Council held a briefing on the Special Court for Sierra Leone and was briefed by the President of the Special Court, Shireen Avis Fisher, and by the Prosecutor, Brenda Hollis. The Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Sierra Leone, Ebun Jusu, also participated. At the end of the meeting, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/21), in which, inter alia, it reiterated its support for the Special Court.

On 28 November, the Council was briefed by the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General on the elections held on 17 November in Sierra Leone.

On 30 November, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/25), in which, inter alia, it commended Sierra Leone for the conduct and successful conclusion of the presidential, parliamentary, district and local elections. It called upon all political parties and candidates to accept the results and to work with the Government in a constructive manner through national dialogue and reconciliation and urged all parties to resolve any grievances peacefully through the appropriate legal means in accordance with the national laws of Sierra Leone. The Council recalled its request in resolution 2065 (2012) that the Secretary-General deploy an inter-agency technical assessment mission to Sierra Leone, and in particular that the mission consider detailed proposals and a recommended timeline for the transition, drawdown and exit strategy for UNIPSIL no later than 15 February 2013.

On 13 March 2013, the Executive Representative of the Secretary-General presented, in an open briefing, the tenth report of the Secretary-General on UNIPSIL (S/2013/118). The Council also heard from the Permanent Representative of Canada, Guillermo Rishchynski, in his capacity as Chair of the Sierra Leone configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Sierra Leone, Samura M.W. Kamara. In the consultations of the whole that followed, the members of the Council commended the progress achieved by Sierra Leone and agreed that UNIPSIL had fulfilled its mandate and should transition over the next 12 months to the United Nations country team.

On 26 March, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2097 (2013), by which it extended the mandate of UNIPSIL for one year, until 31 March 2014, and decided that the mission should be fully drawn down by that date. The Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone, Shekou Touray, expressed appreciation for the Council's continued support to his country's efforts.

Somalia

On 10 August 2012, the Council issued a statement to the press on the transition process in Somalia, in which it recalled the deadline of 20 August established by the road map for ending the transition. The members of the Council welcomed the progress made in implementing the road map, in particular the adoption of the new Constitution.

On 28 August, the Council held consultations of the whole, during which they received a briefing, through videoconference, by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia, Augustine Mahiga. The Council discussed the status of the ongoing transition process after the deadline of 20 August.

On 29 August, a statement to the press was issued, in which the Council welcomed recent landmark events in Somalia, including the adoption of the provisional Constitution by the National Constituent Assembly and the holding of the inaugural meeting of the new Parliament, and called upon the Parliament to elect a President of the Republic without delay in order to complete the transition process.

On 18 September, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2067 (2012), in which it welcomed the progress made in Somalia over the past 12 months, which had culminated in the election of the new President. The Council also expressed its determination to work closely with the new Somali institutions and emphasized the critical role of the new Somali authorities in achieving reconciliation, lasting peace and stability in the country.

On 21 September, the Council issued a statement to the press on the terrorist attacks that had occurred in Mogadishu the day before. In the statement, the Council reiterated its resolve to support Somalia in its efforts towards peace and reconciliation.

On 16 October, the Council held a debate on the situation in Somalia and was briefed by videoconference by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. In addition to the members of the Council, representatives of Ethiopia, Finland, Italy, Japan, Somalia, Spain, Turkey and the European Union participated in the debate.

On 31 October, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2072 (2012), in which it allowed a seven-day technical extension of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) mandate owing to the exceptional circumstances in the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy.

On 7 November, the Council, by its resolution 2073 (2012), extended the mandate of AMISOM for four months.

On 8 November, during consultations, the Permanent Representative of India, Hardeep Singh Puri, in his capacity as Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea, submitted the 120-day report of the Committee to the Council.

On 21 November, the Council, by its resolution 2077 (2012), extended the authorization for counter-piracy operations off the coast of Somalia.

On 14 February 2013, the Council held a briefing on the situation in Somalia. On the basis of the report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2013/69), the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Tayé-Brook Zerihoun, reported on the security situation and the options for the future United Nations presence in the country. The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Somalia, Fowsiyo Yusuf Haji Adan, also participated in the briefing. The briefing was followed by closed consultations, during which the members of the Council welcomed the improvement of the situation and stressed the need for a United Nations political mission, although divergent views were expressed on its modalities.

On 6 March, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2093 (2013), by which it extended the mandate of AMISOM until 28 February 2014 and requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the United Nations logistical support package for AMISOM. In its resolution, the Council endorsed the Secretary-General's proposal to replace the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) with a new expanded special political mission and decided that the new mission should integrate the United Nations country team under the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The Council also partially lifted for a period of 12 months the arms embargo imposed on the country, in particular on specific supplies intended solely for the development of the security forces of the Federal Government of Somalia and to provide security for the Somali people.

On 25 April, the Council received a briefing from the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Jeffrey Feltman, including on the United Nations technical assessment mission in the country and its findings. The Permanent Representative of Somalia, Elmi Ahmed Duale, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia, Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, also participated in the briefing. During the closed consultations that followed the briefing, Council members welcomed the report of the technical assessment mission and expressed appreciation for the work undertaken by the assessment team. During the consultations, the Under-Secretary-General provided further details on the assessment report, saying that it was inclusive and had been produced in full cooperation with the African Union. On the issue of the integration of the new mission and its timing, analysis was being undertaken by various teams and recommendations would be made in due course.

On 2 May, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2102 (2013), by which it established the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), with a mandate to provide good offices functions in support of the peace and reconciliation process of the Government of Somalia and to provide strategic policy advice on peacebuilding and State-building, as appropriate.

On 6 June, the Council was briefed by the Deputy Secretary-General, Jan Eliasson, on the situation in Somalia. The meeting was chaired by the Undersecretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom responsible for African affairs, Mark Simmonds. The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Somalia, Fowsiyo Yusuf Haji Adan, and the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia, Tekeda Alemu, also participated. The Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2013/7) at the end of the briefing. In the statement, the Council welcomed the conference on Somalia held in London and highlighted its concerns over human rights in Somalia, including its deep concern about reports of sexual violence perpetrated by armed groups, including the Somali armed forces. It welcomed the deployment of UNSOM and underlined its expectation that the Mission be integrated by 1 January 2014.

On 13 June, in consultations under "Other matters", the Council received a briefing from the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Tayé-Brook Zerihoun, on the situation in Jubaland. After the briefing, Council members issued a statement to the press, in which they expressed concern at the situation in Jubaland and called upon all parties to refrain from any actions which would threaten the peace and stability of the Juba region.

On 19 June, Council members issued a statement to the press, in which it expressed its outrage at the Al-Shabaab attack on a United Nations compound in Mogadishu.

On 24 July, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2111 (2013), in which it extended the mandate of the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group until 25 November 2014, explicitly targeting parties that obstructed justice while further easing funding and equipment restrictions on the United Nations and European Union missions in the country.

On 29 July, the Council released a statement to the press, in which it condemned the suicide car bomb attack against the Embassy of Turkey in Mogadishu, which resulted in one death and left several others wounded.

Sudan and South Sudan

On 9 August 2012, the Council held an informal interactive dialogue to consider the implementation of resolution 2046 (2012) by the Sudan and South Sudan, with the participation of the Chairman of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and former President of South Africa, Thabo Mbeki, and the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan, Haile Menkerios. The meeting was followed by consultations of the whole on the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA). The members of the Council agreed on the need to adopt a presidential statement. In consultations following the dialogue, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Edmond Mulet, stressed the stability of the security situation and the withdrawal of the armed forces from Abyei, with the exception of the Diffra oil police, and the importance of establishing the administrative authority and police service of Abyei.

On 15 August, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it condemned the attack on an African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) police centre in Nyala, during which one peacekeeper was killed. It called upon the Government of the Sudan to swiftly investigate the incident and bring the perpetrators to justice.

On 23 August, the Council met for fortnightly consultations, in accordance with resolution 2046 (2012). The members of the Council were briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations. They recalled their support for the decisions of the African Union and stressed the need for the parties to resolve the pending issues of borders, the final status of Abyei and the establishment of a safe demilitarized border zone. They also stressed the urgent need for the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) to implement the memorandums of understanding on the delivery of humanitarian relief in the Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile regions.

On 31 August, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/19) on the follow-up to resolution 2046 (2012). In the statement, the Council welcomed the progress made by the parties, in particular the agreement on oil and related financial arrangements. It recalled the deadline of 2 August and expressed regret that agreements on a number of critical issues had not yet been finalized by the parties, in particular concerning borders, the final status of Abyei and the establishment of a safe demilitarized border zone.

On 6 September, the Council held consultations of the whole, during which it was briefed by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan. The Special Envoy referred to the situation on the ground, the implementation of resolution 2046 (2012) and the ongoing negotiations between the Sudan and South Sudan in Addis Ababa.

On 20 September, the Council held consultations of the whole, during which it was briefed by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General. The Special Envoy reported on the negotiations between the Sudan and South Sudan in Addis Ababa, which had entered a crucial phase shortly before the arrival of the two Heads of State. He also reported on the situation along the border between the two countries and on the humanitarian crisis in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States of the Sudan.

On the same date, the Council also held consultations of the whole on the sanctions concerning the Sudan. The Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan and Permanent Representative of Colombia, Néstor Osorio, briefed the Council on the work of the Committee.

On 21 September, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it welcomed the resumed negotiations under the auspices of the African Union

High-level Implementation Panel and affirmed that it was the responsibility of the Presidents of the Sudan and South Sudan to bridge the remaining gaps in the negotiations in accordance with the African Union road map and the decisions of the Council. In the statement, the Council also referred to the humanitarian crisis in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States and urged direct talks between the Government of the Sudan and SPLM-N.

On 28 September, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it applauded the agreements reached by the Presidents of the two States in Addis Ababa the day before. The Council also underlined the critical importance of the immediate and full implementation of the agreements and called upon the parties to reach an agreement with regard to the outstanding issues.

On 3 October, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it condemned in the strongest terms the ambush on a patrol of UNAMID in El Geneina, in which four Nigerian peacekeepers had been killed and eight injured. Council members expressed their condolences to the families of the victims, as well as to the Government of Nigeria, and called upon the Government of the Sudan to swiftly investigate the incident and bring the perpetrators to justice. The members of the Council reiterated their full support for UNAMID and called upon all parties to cooperate with the mission.

On 4 October, the Council was briefed in consultations by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hervé Ladsous, who introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2012/722) and reported on the agreements between the Sudan and South Sudan signed on 27 September 2012, including those on economic, trade, oil transit, security, demarcation and citizenship issues. Regarding Abyei, he said that the parties had not been able to reach an agreement on the resolution of the final status of the area. He also said that UNISFA had taken steps to prevent conflict and maintain order.

During the discussion that followed, Council members welcomed the agreements reached between the Sudan and South Sudan and stressed the need for swift implementation. They regretted the deterioration in the humanitarian situation in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile and urged the Government of the Sudan and SPLM-N to implement the memorandum of understanding in order to permit immediate humanitarian access based on the tripartite proposal of the African Union, the League of Arab States and the United Nations. Council members also urged the Government of the Sudan and SPLM-N to engage in direct talks on the resolution of the conflict in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile. Council members called upon the Sudan and South Sudan to continue talks on all outstanding issues, especially regarding the final status of Abyei and the disputed areas.

On 16 October, the Under-Secretary-General briefed the Council in closed consultations on the most recent agreements reached between the Sudan and South Sudan and their significance. He reiterated to Council members his concern about the regrettable humanitarian and refugee situation in the Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States and at the recent shelling of Kadugli by SPLM-N and reiterated that the Sudan and SPLM-N should seek a solution through direct negotiations.

During the discussion that followed, Council members reiterated their support for the effective implementation of the agreements reached among the parties and expressed the need for related public support and awareness-raising. Council members reiterated their concern at the humanitarian situation in Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States. Council members called for direct negotiations between the Sudan and SPLM-N to resolve the conflict in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile. They also reiterated their call for a resolution of the final status of Abyei.

On 24 October, the Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Edmond Mulet, on UNAMID and the situation in Darfur. He noted broad support among civil society for the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur but stressed that despite some initial steps, there had not been substantial progress in this regard. Council members, in consultations of the whole that followed, expressed their support for the Doha Document and for the road map for peace and urged the Government of the Sudan to cooperate with UNAMID.

On 14 November, the Council was briefed by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan on the implementation of resolution 2046 (2012). He informed the Council that the African Union Peace and Security Council had given the Sudan and South Sudan six weeks to reach an agreement on the final status of the Abyei area and decided that, in the event the parties failed to do so, the Peace and Security Council would endorse the proposal of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel on the status of Abyei of 21 September 2012 as final and binding and would seek its endorsement by the Security Council. The Peace and Security Council also encouraged the parties to implement the agreements signed on 27 September. The Special Envoy expressed concern at the ongoing hostilities in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States and the failure of the Government of the Sudan and SPLM-N to hold direct bilateral talks on the cessation of hostilities and the political settlement of the conflict. Council members regretted that the Government of the Sudan and SPLM-N had failed to start direct talks or to address the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the two areas. While members of the Council offered divergent views on the best way for the parties to proceed, whether through the African Union High-level Implementation Panel's proposal of 21 September or through negotiated and mutually acceptable solutions, all agreed on the need for resolution of the final status of Abyei. All members hoped that the parties would utilize the six-week period to mutually agree on the pending issues.

On 16 November, the Council, by its resolution 2075 (2012), extended the mandate of UNISFA until 31 May 2013.

On 28 November, the Special Envoy briefed the Council in informal consultations on the status of implementation of resolution 2046 (2012). He said that there had been no significant progress towards the implementation of the nine agreements between the Sudan and South Sudan signed on 27 September. Meanwhile, hostilities had continued between the Sudanese Armed Forces and SPLM-N in the two areas and the humanitarian situation had deteriorated. Council members reiterated their support for the African Union High-level Implementation Panel and hoped that the parties would utilize the six-week period to agree on mutually acceptable solutions to the outstanding issues while taking steps towards the implementation of the agreements signed on 27 September, particularly those concerning the security issues and the resumption of oil production and exports.

On the same date, the Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). He emphasized the progress achieved, as well as the challenges yet to be addressed, by South Sudan, noting in particular intercommunal conflicts. He also expressed concern at the expulsion on 23 October of an UNMISS senior human rights officer. The Permanent Representative of South Sudan, Francis Mading Deng, also participated. He affirmed the commitment of South Sudan to human rights while explaining that the expulsion was conducted in accordance with the status-of-forces agreement.

In informal consultations following the briefing, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for South Sudan and Head of UNMISS, Hilde Johnson, said that the Mission faced severe resource constraints, particularly with regard to aviation capability. Council members commended UNMISS peacekeepers and leadership for their work despite resource constraints. They criticized the Government of South Sudan for expelling the UNMISS human rights officer.

On 6 December, the Council was briefed by the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, who presented the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2012/890) and reported on the implementation of resolution 2046 (2012). He echoed his previous concerns over the need to move forward with the agreements of 20 June 2011 on Abyei and the continued fighting and the absence of humanitarian access in the two areas, which must be addressed through direct talks between the Government of the Sudan and SPLM-N.

During the ensuing consultations of the whole, Council members unanimously commended UNISFA engagement and again insisted on the necessity of a swift implementation of the agreements of 27 September 2012. On the issue of the final status of Abyei, some delegations expressed their support for the proposition of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, while others expressed their concerns towards any approach that would impose a solution upon a party, and were in favour of a negotiated and mutually acceptable solution.

Also on 6 December, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) and Permanent Representative of Colombia, Néstor Osorio, presented to the Council in consultations the 90-day report on the work of the Committee covering the period from 20 September to 6 December 2012.

On 13 December, the Council was briefed by the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Fatou Bensouda, on the sixteenth report of the Court to the Council pursuant to resolution 1593 (2005). The Permanent Representative of the Sudan, Daffa-Alla Elhag Ali Osman, also delivered a statement.

On 18 December, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General briefed the Council on the implementation of resolution 2046 (2012). He informed the members about the recent meetings of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism and the Abyei Joint Oversight Committee, deploring that, despite the agreement reached on the operational aspects of the safe demilitarized border zone and the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, no significant progress was to be reported. Council members reiterated the importance of the swift implementation of all the agreements of 27 September 2012, as well as the transitional arrangements for Abyei. The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations highlighted the increased fighting in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States, which resulted in more refugees moving into neighbouring countries. Some members of the Council echoed these concerns, and all called for direct talks between the Government of the Sudan and SPLM-N to resolve the conflict.

On 21 December, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it strongly deplored the shooting down, on the same day in Jonglei State, by the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) of an UNMISS helicopter with four Russian crew members aboard, all of whom were confirmed dead. While extending their condolences to the families of the crew members and to the Government of the Russian Federation, Council members stressed that the accident constituted a grave violation of the status-of-forces agreement of 8 August 2011 and jeopardized UNMISS operations. They strongly urged UNMISS and the Government of South Sudan to conduct a swift and thorough investigation of the accident and the Government of South Sudan to hold accountable those responsible for the accident and take all measures necessary to avoid such tragic accidents in the future.

On 8 January 2013, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General briefed the Council. The Director of the Coordination and Response Division of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, John Ging, also briefed the Council on the humanitarian situation in the Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States of the Sudan. The Special Envoy updated the Council on the outcome of the summit between the Presidents of the Sudan and South Sudan, held in Addis Ababa on 4 and 5 January. He reported that the two sides had failed to achieve a major breakthrough during the summit. However, he expressed optimism at the continued engagement of the two sides on the outstanding issues. The Director of the Coordination and Response Division informed the Council of the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan States. He underlined the lack of progress in the implementation of the tripartite agreement and called upon the members of the Council to scale up their pressure on the Government of the Sudan and SPLM-N. Council members expressed concern at the situation and stressed the need to start direct political negotiations between the two sides and to address the prevailing humanitarian situation in the two areas.

On 22 January, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council in consultations that little progress had been made in the context of the implementation of the agreements already signed by the two sides. Some Council members expressed frustration at the lack of meaningful progress during the negotiations and underlined the need for the involvement of the Council in order to urge and pressure the two sides into complying with resolution 2046 (2012). Other members underlined the need to give space and time for both sides to reach mutually acceptable solutions. Members were unanimous in expressing concern at the shooting down of an UNMISS helicopter in South Sudan and in calling for an urgent investigation into the matter.

On 24 January, the Council held a briefing followed by consultations of the whole on UNAMID. The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Edmond Mulet, briefed the Council about the deteriorating security situation in Northern Darfur. The Council was informed that some progress, albeit limited, had been made in the context of the implementation process of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. Some Council members expressed concern at the slow pace of implementation of the Document, as well as the lack of funding for it. Others expressed concern at the destabilizing activities of the militias and non-signatory armed opposition movements in Darfur. The issue of delays in the visas, restrictions on the freedom of movement and the safety and security of UNAMID personnel also came under discussion.

On 7 February, the Council held consultations of the whole on issues related to the Sudan and South Sudan. The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council on the security situation in Abyei. The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General gave a briefing on the latest developments between the Sudan and South Sudan and expressed concern over the lack of progress in implementing the agreements between Sudan and South Sudan of 27 September 2012. The Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan and Permanent Representative of Argentina, María Cristina Perceval, gave a briefing on the final report of the Panel of Experts.

The members of the Council underscored the need to quickly establish the Abyei Administration, the Council and the Police Service, as well as the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone and the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, and to promptly implement all nine agreements signed on 27 September 2012 by the Sudan and South Sudan. Some Council members noted with alarm the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, stressing the need for humanitarian access and for urgent direct talks between the Government of the Sudan and SPLM-N in order to resolve political, security and humanitarian concerns. Some members were of the view that humanitarian access was largely contingent on the early launch of direct talks between the Government of the Sudan and SPLM-N and the cessation of hostilities in the two areas.

On 14 February, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2091 (2013), in which it extended until 17 February 2014 the mandate of the Panel of Experts that monitors the arms embargo and sanctions against those impeding peace in the Sudan. The Permanent Representative of the Sudan, Daffa-Alla Elhag Ali Osman, made a statement in which he reaffirmed the commitment of the Sudan to cooperating with the Committee and the Panel.

On 21 February, the Special Envoy briefed the Council during fortnightly consultations held in accordance with resolution 2046 (2012). The security situation along the border, the implementation of the agreements of 27 September 2012 and the humanitarian situation in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile were addressed in his briefing. The Council stressed the need for the establishment of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone and activation of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and called for direct talks between the Government of the Sudan and SPLM-N.

On 12 March, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General and the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council in consultations of the whole. The Special Envoy described as a very positive development the recent adoption by the Joint Political and Security Mechanism of the decisions on the establishment of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone and the operationalization of the Mechanism. Both stressed the delays in implementation of the interim arrangements for Abyei and the ongoing conflict and humanitarian crisis in the two areas, which require both the Government of the Sudan and SPLM-N to engage in direct talks.

The members of the Council called for the full and timely implementation of the arrangements of 8 and 12 March and all the agreements of 27 September 2012, including the withdrawal by the parties of all forces from the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, the operationalization of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and the resumption of oil production. They again stressed the need to launch direct political negotiations between the Government of the Sudan and SPLM-N.

On 21 March, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNMISS, Hilde Johnson, delivered an open briefing to the Council. The Undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of South Sudan, Charles Manyang D'Awol, also participated.

In the consultations of the whole that followed, Council members expressed concern over the increasing tensions and violence within South Sudan. The Government of South Sudan was urged to fully cooperate in the implementation of the UNMISS mandate.

On 27 March, during an informal interactive dialogue with the Council, the Chair of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, Thabo Mbeki, commended the recent progress in the implementation of the agreements of September 2012 and March 2013 between the Sudan and South Sudan, in particular on border security. He expressed hope for an early resumption of negotiations between the Government of the Sudan and SPLM-N with a view to reaching a political solution to the crisis in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile. President Mbeki stressed the need for action on Abyei, including temporary arrangements and action on the final status, and called for financial assistance to both countries and the lifting of economic sanctions against the Sudan.

Members of the Council welcomed the progress and urged the implementation of the agreements between Khartoum and Juba, in particular on border security and the resumption of oil production. Some Council members offered their support for financial assistance, debt relief and the lifting of sanctions, and others emphasized the urgency of the humanitarian situation in the two areas, while all agreed on the need to cease rebel support.

On 9 April, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it condemned in the strongest terms the attack on the same day on an UNMISS convoy in Jonglei, South Sudan, in which five Indian peacekeepers and at least seven civilians were killed. The Council expressed condolences and called upon the Government of South Sudan to swiftly investigate the incident and bring the perpetrators to justice.

On 11 April, in accordance with resolution 2046 (2012), Council members held fortnightly consultations on the Sudan and South Sudan, during which they received a briefing from the Head of Mission and Force Commander of UNISFA, Major General Yohannes Tesfamariam. Abyei had remained relatively calm, he said, but the situation was tense, fragile and unpredictable. The engagement of UNISFA had prevented the collapse of the peace process. The lack of police services and government systems had engendered criminal activity in the region, which was escalating. He urged the Council to endorse the proposal for additional UNISFA troops. The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations also provided a briefing on the progress in negotiations between the two States and on the ambush of UNMISS peacekeepers in Jonglei State, South Sudan, on 9 April. Concerning oil production, he confirmed that, in March, South Sudan had instructed oil companies to resume oil production and that oil exports should resume by the end of May 2013. As to the attack on UNMISS peacekeepers on 9 April, UNMISS had immediately dispatched troop reinforcements following the ambush and a board of inquiry would be set up to investigate the incident.

In statements following the briefing, Council members condemned the attack of 9 April on UNMISS personnel and the killing of the peacekeepers. On the implementation of the agreements of 27 September between the two sides, members welcomed the progress made, notably the withdrawal of troops from the buffer zone and the resumption of oil production.

On 19 April, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it condemned in the strongest terms the targeted attack on UNAMID peacekeepers, which resulted in the death of a Nigerian soldier and left two others wounded. Council members expressed their condolences and called upon the Government of the Sudan to swiftly investigate the incident and bring the perpetrators to justice.

Council members largely supported the proposal of the Secretary-General to increase the military component of UNISFA in order to facilitate the mission's mandate to support the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. They expressed concern about the intercommunal violence in Abyei and the delay in establishing the temporary arrangements for the administration and security of the Abyei area.

On 29 April, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General provided a briefing to Council members in consultations on the Sudan and South Sudan. He said that members of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism, established by the Sudan and South Sudan to discuss political and security issues between the two countries, had reaffirmed their commitment to continuing their cooperation in the implementation of the agreements of 27 September 2012. Concerning the negotiations between the Government of the Sudan and SPLM-N, direct talks had begun on 24 April, facilitated by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel.

In their statements following the briefing, Council members welcomed the improved relations between the Sudan and South Sudan and underlined the need for continuing cooperation towards the implementation of the agreements of 27 September. The historic visit of the President of the Sudan to South Sudan earlier in April was welcomed by members.

Concerning the humanitarian situation in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, several members welcomed the launch of negotiations between the Sudan and SPLM-N, despite the absence of progress, and called for an immediate ceasefire to allow humanitarian access. Council members condemned the attack by the Sudanese Revolutionary Front at the onset of these negotiations.

Also on 29 April, the Council received a briefing from the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hervé Ladsous, on UNAMID. He urged the continuing combined efforts of the Council, the African Union and the international community to persuade the parties to the conflict in Darfur to reach a fully inclusive political settlement.

Following the briefing, Council members met in consultations. They condemned the attack of 19 April on UNAMID forces, which killed one peacekeeper and injured two others, and called for the perpetrators to be brought to justice. Council members expressed their support for the Doha Document and welcomed its signing on 6 April by the Justice and Equality Movement-Bashar. Several called upon rebel groups that had not yet signed the Doha Document to do so. They also welcomed the holding of the International Donor Conference for Reconstruction and Development in Darfur and emphasized the need for donors to swiftly deliver on their pledges.

On 6 May, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it condemned in the strongest terms the attack by Misseriya elements on a UNISFA convoy and a delegation of Ngok Dinka on 4 May, which resulted in the death of the Paramount Chief of the Ngok Dinka, Kuol Deng Kuol, and an Ethiopian peacekeeper and left three others wounded. They expressed their condolences to the families of those killed in the attack, the Ngok Dinka community, the Government of Ethiopia and UNISFA.

On 9 May, the Council held consultations on the Sudan and South Sudan. The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General reported on the tragic incident of 4 May in the Abyei area and called for immediate action to make Abyei weapons-free. He again called for the establishment of the temporary institutions in Abyei and warned that conflict in the two areas could spread. He stressed that the two Presidents maintained regular contact and had responded proactively to calm the situation. Council members welcomed the proactive responses of the two Presidents after the incident of 4 May and commended the African Union High-level Implementation Panel on its commitment, while underlining the need to monitor the progress made by both sides.

On 16 May, the Council considered, in closed consultations, the report of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan. The Chair of the Committee and Permanent Representative of Argentina, María Cristina Perceval, reported on the Committee's activities during the period from 7 February to 16 May 2013. She reported that the Committee had held informal consultations with the new Panel of Experts in advance of their planned six months in the Sudan and that only four of the five experts had received visas and travelled to the Sudan. The Council members urged all parties involved in the Darfur conflict, in particular armed movements that had not signed the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, to cease hostilities, respect international humanitarian law and engage fully and unconditionally in the peaceful settlement of the conflict. They noted the importance of imposing sanctions against all those who were blocking the restoration of peace in Darfur.

On 23 May, in closed consultations, the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council on the situation between the Sudan and South Sudan and the situation in Abyei. He introduced the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2013/294), saying that the situation in the Abyei area had remained generally calm, albeit with several serious incidents, including the attacks on 4 May on a UNISFA convoy and a delegation from the Ngok Dinka. With respect to political developments, he stated that little progress had been made on the implementation of the agreement of 20 June 2011 and that the absence of temporary institutions was creating a burden on UNISFA. He also highlighted that the recent attacks by the Sudanese Revolutionary Front had caused the Sudan to accuse South Sudan of external rebel support.

Council members deplored the deterioration in the security situation in the Abyei area. They urged the parties to use existing tools, in particular resolution 2046 (2012), to settle their differences. Some members regretted that the Council had been unable to agree to send a message to the parties and ascribe responsibility whenever necessary, implicitly referring to the draft presidential statement proposed by the United States of America, which the Council was unable to adopt.

On 29 May, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2104 (2013), in which it extended the mandate of UNISFA until 30 November 2013 and increased the authorized troop ceiling to 5,326 in order to enable the Force to fully support the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. In its resolution, the Council, inter alia, urged the Governments of the Sudan and South Sudan to take immediate steps to implement confidence-building measures among the respective communities in the Abyei area and urged all such communities to exercise maximum restraint in all their engagements and to desist from inflammatory acts or statements that might lead to violent clashes. The representatives of the Sudan and South Sudan delivered statements.

On 5 June, the Council held consultations of the whole on issues related to the Sudan and South Sudan, during which it was briefed by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General. He noted the threat of the Sudan that it would not recommence oil exports and would end cooperation on the September agreements as a result of alleged South Sudan support to SPLM-N, and the response from South Sudan, in which it denied such support. All the members of the Council expressed their concern at the recent increase in rhetoric and condemned support to rebel groups. Several members said that any oil shutdown would be against the interests of both parties. Some Council members noted with alarm the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile and stressed the need for humanitarian access and for urgent direct talks between the Government of the Sudan and SPLM-N. Noting with concern the increased activity by the Sudanese Revolutionary Front, several Council members condemned their attacks and urged the Council to impose targeted sanctions.

On the same date, the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Fatou Bensouda, briefed the Council at an open meeting on her seventeenth report on the situation in Darfur, Sudan. Members of the Council exchanged views on the work of her Office and expressed their views regarding the situation in Darfur.

On 20 June, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hervé Ladsous, and the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Valerie Amos, briefed the Council in consultations on the Sudan and South Sudan. The former reported on recent developments between the two countries, saying that, following mutual accusations of support to rebels in each other's territory, the Government of the Sudan had announced its intention to suspend the export of oil from South Sudan. He reported that fighting between Sudanese government forces and SPLM-N had intensified in the past two weeks in the area around Kadugli, with shelling and aerial bombardments reported. The compound of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism had been shelled on 14 June, resulting in the death of one UNISFA peacekeeper and the injury of two others. The Sudanese Revolutionary Front had admitted shelling Kadugli but said that it had been targeting a nearby military facility. Also on 14 June, the Council had issued a statement to the press, in which it strongly condemned the attack on UNISFA and called upon the Government of the Sudan to swiftly investigate the incident and bring the perpetrators to justice.

The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs reported on her visit to the Sudan from 20 to 24 May. The humanitarian needs were great, she said, although assistance was reaching most people in need in Darfur. She added that the humanitarian appeal for the Sudan for 2013 had so far been funded by only 37 per cent. She reiterated her condemnation of the attacks on civilians in Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan and Northern Kordofan and called for respect for international humanitarian law. She reported on developments regarding access in government-held areas of Blue Nile and her constructive talks with officials of the Government of the Sudan.

Council members expressed concern over the increased tension between the Sudan and South Sudan. Several noted that an oil shutdown would have a negative impact on both countries, said that the two countries should use established mechanisms for conflict and dispute resolution and welcomed the proposals of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel. Several members said that all external support to rebels should be stopped, while some urged the Council to impose targeted sanctions on those impeding the peace process.

On 8 July, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNMISS, Hilde Johnson, delivered a briefing, followed by consultations of the whole, on the situation in South Sudan. Council members expressed their concerns over the deteriorating security and humanitarian situation, including widespread displacements and risks of deadly intercommunal violence in Jonglei State, over human rights violations and over UNMISS resource and capability constraints, as well as over the need to conclude investigations into the downing of an UNMISS helicopter by SPLA in December 2012 and the ambush of an UNMISS ground convoy in April 2013. Some Council members expressed concern over restrictions on operations and threats to the security of United Nations and humanitarian personnel.

On 11 July, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations updated the Council during consultations of the whole on the Sudan and South Sudan and their compliance with resolution 2046 (2012). He stated that there had been little concrete progress on bilateral relations, in particular on the issues of oil transit and both sides' accusations of continued support to the rebel groups. Council members expressed serious concern at the lack of progress and hoped that the continuing work by the African Union High-level Implementation panel, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the African Union Commission would enable additional progress. Council members also voiced serious concern at the escalation of fighting and the humanitarian situation in the two areas and called for the cessation of hostilities, which would enable humanitarian access and the resumption of political negotiations to resolve the conflict.

On the same date, the Council, by its resolution 2109 (2013), extended the mandate of UNMISS until 15 July 2014.

On 14 July, the members of the Council issued a statement to the press, in which they condemned the attack on a UNAMID patrol, in which 7 Tanzanian peacekeepers were killed and 17 peacekeepers and police were injured, and offered their condolences. The members of the Council also called upon the Government of the Sudan to swiftly investigate the incident and bring the perpetrators to justice.

On 15 July 2013, the Officer-in-Charge of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Assistant Secretary-General for Rule of Law and Security Institutions, Dmitry Titov, briefed the Council on the attack against UNAMID personnel on 13 July. Council members expressed their deep concern over the increase in attacks on UNAMID peacekeepers and once again expressed their condolences to the families of the 7 UNAMID troops killed and 17 injured and called upon the Government of the Sudan to investigate these attacks.

On 24 July, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General briefed the Council in closed consultations on relations between the Sudan and South Sudan, reporting that there had been no progress. He particularly focused on efforts by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel, the African Union Commission and IGAD to resolve disputes between the two countries, in particular on the issue of external support to rebels, and to dissuade the Sudan from executing its announced intention to terminate oil shipments as from 7 August. Council members expressed their firm support for the efforts of President Mbeki, the Panel, the African Union Commission and IGAD to mediate the disputes and expressed their concerns over the possibility that oil trade between the Sudan and South Sudan might be terminated before the African Union and IGAD dispute resolution measures had sufficient time to work. Many called for an end to cross-border support to rebel groups. More than half of the Council members raised the importance of urgently resolving differences over the Abyei area, including the rejection by the Ngok Dinka of the establishment of temporary institutions.

Also on 24 July, the Joint Special Representative for UNAMID, Mohamed ibn Chambas, briefed the Council on the volatile security situation in Darfur and his efforts as Joint African Union-United Nations Chief Mediator for Darfur. The Permanent Representative of the Sudan, Daffa-Alla Elhag Ali Osman, also spoke to the Council.

In closed consultations that followed, several Council members called for a strategic review of the mandate of UNAMID. Others contended that the present mandate was appropriate and sufficient, while echoing the Joint Special Representative's call for better training and equipment to boost the mission's effectiveness. Several members expressed concern over impediments placed by the Government of the Sudan on the mission's access. While noting the slow pace of progress, most Council members supported the Joint Special Representative's efforts to revitalize the Doha peace process. Some stressed the need for the Council's increased pressure on non-signatory armed movements, to convince the latter to join the Doha process.

On 30 July, the Council extended the mandate of UNAMID by its resolution 2113 (2013). The resolution reflected changes on the ground, including the deteriorating security and humanitarian situation and attacks on peacekeepers. In its resolution, the Council requested a detailed and forward-looking review of the mission's progress towards achieving its mandate. The Permanent Representative of the Sudan, Daffa-Alla Elhag Ali Osman, also participated at the meeting.

Western Sahara

On 28 November 2012, the Council was briefed by the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara, Christopher Ross, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara and Head of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), Wolfgang Weisbrod-Weber. The Personal Envoy said that during his recent visit to the region, all interlocutors confirmed their commitment to working with the United Nations to pursue a political solution for the final status of Western Sahara while at the same time reiterating their attachment to their own proposals.

The Special Representative said that the situation in Western Sahara during the reporting period had remained stable and that the ability of MINURSO to report on the situation, though limited, had improved.

Council members expressed appreciation for the efforts of Morocco to improve the living conditions of the Saharan people and expressed unqualified support for MINURSO and the Personal Envoy.

On 11 April 2013, the Council held a private meeting with countries contributing troops and police to MINURSO and received a briefing by the Director of the Asia and Middle East Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Izumi Nakamitsu, after which it adopted a communiqué.

On 22 April, Council members held consultations on MINURSO. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Personal Envoy gave a briefing. The former said that MINURSO military observers were undertaking a significant number of ground patrols each month and that cooperation with the parties was good. The situation in Western Sahara, regional changes witnessed in recent years notwithstanding, remained frozen, the Personal Envoy said. Confidence-building measures, notably family visits and seminars implemented by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, had been well received and the number of family visits had increased substantially.

The Personal Envoy emphasized that, given the unstable security situation in the Sahel, a solution to the Western Sahara issue was urgent. As the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General, he would continue the new approach consisting of undertaking "shuttle diplomacy", whereby he would consult privately with each of the parties and neighbouring States in an attempt to make progress on elements of a possible compromise or consensual solution.

In their remarks following the two briefings, most Council members affirmed that a mutually acceptable political solution was the only lasting solution to the conflict. Several other members voiced support for the autonomy plan put forward by Morocco. A number of members called for improved relations between Algeria and Morocco in order to help to create a good atmosphere for the negotiations. The work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in facilitating family visits between the Tindouf refugee camps and Western Sahara was highlighted and welcomed by members. A number of members referred to the situation in the broader Sahel region and its impact on the conflict.

Some Council members raised the issue of human rights, expressing concern regarding reports of alleged violations in Western Sahara and the Tindouf camps in Algeria. All delegations noted the reforms undertaken by Morocco in the field of human rights, notably the establishment of the National Human Rights Council, including its commissions in Laayoune and Dakhla, and its cooperation with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council. Some members expressed concern about the possible politicization of the issue of human rights in Western Sahara and others about the situation of the population in the Tindouf camps in Algeria, requesting a refugee registration of that population.

On 25 April, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2099 (2013), by which it extended the mandate of MINURSO until 30 April 2014.

Peace consolidation in West Africa

On 25 January 2013, the Council received a briefing from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA), Said Djinnit, who expressed concern over the situation in Mali, which had implications for the entire Sahel region. Council members expressed support for the role of UNOWA and the Special Representative in assisting West Africa. They noted that, although several countries in the region had registered progress, the region continued to face many challenges.

On 10 July, the Special Representative briefed the Council on political, economic and security developments and transnational threats to peace and security across West Africa. Council members expressed concern about transnational threats, including terrorism, transnational organized crime and maritime insecurity in the Gulf of Guinea.

Peace and security in Africa (Guinea)

On 25 April 2013, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Jeffrey Feltman, provided a briefing to Council members in consultations on the situation in Guinea under "Other matters". He said that the situation in Guinea had become tense in recent months owing to the continued disagreement between the Government and the opposition over the preparations for legislative elections. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNOWA, Said Djinnit, had been appointed by the Secretary-General as the international facilitator to join the two national facilitators who represented the Government and the opposition.

On 29 April, Council members issued a statement to the press, in which they welcomed the signing of the declaration on 23 April and the commitment of the President of Guinea, Alpha Condé, to implementing measures to guarantee peaceful, free and fair elections. They welcomed the engagement of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the dialogue process and stressed that there was a need for political dialogue.

Americas

Haiti

On 12 September 2012, the Council held a private meeting with countries contributing troops and police to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti, Mariano Fernández, briefed the Council and troop- and police-contributing countries on the report of the Secretary-General on MINUSTAH (S/2012/678), including the security situation in the country and the Mission's activities.

On 3 October, the Council held a debate on the question of Haiti, presided over by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guatemala, Harold Caballeros. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General briefed the Council and introduced the report of the Secretary-General on MINUSTAH, in which the most significant developments since the issuance of the previous report (S/2012/128) and information on activities carried out by the Mission in accordance with its mandate were presented.

On 12 October, the Council adopted resolution 2070 (2012), in which it extended the mandate of MINUSTAH for a period of 12 months.

On 22 January 2013, the Council, in consultations, heard a briefing on the situation in Haiti by the outgoing Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Mariano Fernández. The Special Representative updated the Council on recent developments in the political, security and justice sectors. He stated that the political situation in Haiti had worsened and it was likely that the legislative, municipal and local elections would be further delayed and that such a delay could also affect the security situation.

Council members reiterated their continued commitment to Haiti and emphasized that there had been some progress despite the many challenges. Many members made clear the need for timely elections and expressed serious concerns at the delay, which could precipitate a constitutional crisis.

In follow-up to the consultations, the Council issued a statement to the press on 28 January, in which it urged all political actors in Haiti to redouble their efforts to preserve the stability and progress achieved over the past year and underlined the importance of holding free, fair, inclusive and credible elections by the end of 2013. It recognized that MINUSTAH had been a critical supporting actor to Haiti.

On 20 March, the Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General and interim Head of MINUSTAH, Nigel Fisher, briefed the Council and presented the report of the Secretary-General on MINUSTAH (S/2013/139).

Middle East

The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

On 22 August 2012, the Council held consultations on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Jeffrey Feltman, reported that no progress had been made towards sustained negotiations between the Israelis and the Palestinians. He stressed the urgent need to resolve the fiscal situation of the Palestinian Authority. He expressed concern about the demolitions and forced evictions carried out by the Israeli authorities in Area C and in East Jerusalem. He condemned the attack perpetrated on 5 August in Sinai and the rocket firings from Gaza into Israel and said that the incidents underlined the fragility of the security situation. In the Syrian Arab Republic, the humanitarian situation was rapidly deteriorating and the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs had called upon the authorities of the Syrian Arab Republic to open greater humanitarian access. With regard to Lebanon, he said that internal tensions were being exacerbated by the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic and called for the preservation of stability in Lebanon. All members of the Council welcomed the appointment of Lakhdar Brahimi as the Joint Special Representative of the United Nations and the League of Arab States for Syria and expressed the hope that he would rapidly identify the conditions for a peaceful political transition.

On 17 September, the Council heard a briefing by the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority, Robert Serry, on the situation in the Middle East, followed by consultations of the whole. The Special Coordinator said that the lack of progress on the political track and ongoing conflict and occupation put at risk the very viability of the two-State solution. He highlighted the budget deficit of the Palestinian Authority as an issue of immediate concern, especially in the light of recent protests in the West Bank. Council members shared their concern about the financial situation of the Palestinian Authority and called for further support, especially from Arab donors. They noted a worrying increase in settler violence in the West Bank. Some Council members called for an early meeting of the Middle East Quartet principals. Many Council members condemned as illegal the settlement activity in the occupied Palestinian territory. Council members reiterated their condemnation of the attacks on diplomatic personnel and premises that followed the publication of a defamatory video.

On 15 October, the Council held an open debate on the situation in the Middle East, in which it heard a briefing by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Jeffrey Feltman. The Permanent Representative of Israel and the Permanent Observer of Palestine also delivered statements.

Between 14 and 21 November, the Council held a number of meetings, including one private meeting on 14 November and a briefing by the Secretary-General on 21 November, in order to discuss the crisis in the Gaza Strip and Israel. All Council members supported the cessation of hostilities. The Council's consideration of the crisis ended with a statement to the press on 21 November, in which the members of the Council welcomed the ceasefire agreement in order to bring about a sustainable and durable cessation of hostilities that had been affecting the Gaza Strip and Israel. They called upon the parties to uphold the agreement and to act seriously to implement its provisions in good faith.

On 27 November, the Council held the monthly briefing on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. The Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Robert Serry, said that the recent developments — the recent disturbing cycle of violence in Gaza and Israel and a dangerous escalation that had concluded with the Egyptian-brokered ceasefire agreement on 21 November, as well as the Palestinians' intention to approach the General Assembly to seek the status of non-member observer State — underscored that the status quo was unsustainable and that it was all the more vital to identify a way ahead to urgently put the peace process back on track. With respect to the Syrian Arab Republic, the Special Coordinator noted that as a consequence of the 21-month internal conflict, the situation in the area of operations of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) remained volatile and armed clashes between the Syrian Arab Armed Forces and armed members of the opposition took place daily inside the area of separation. He added that the situation in Lebanon also remained vulnerable to the ongoing conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic. Underscoring their support for the two-State solution, Council members talked of their efforts towards the resumption of direct talks. They also emphasized that all concerned should fully respect the political independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon. Divergent views were expressed on the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic.

On 19 December, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs briefed the Council on the latest developments on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. In the ensuing consultations of the whole, many Council members called for the prompt resumption of direct negotiations and expressed their sincere hope that 2013 would be a decisive year for the two-State solution. A number of delegations expressed serious concern at the increasing construction of illegal settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories, in particular in East Jerusalem, and called upon Israel to put an end to it. Some delegations welcomed the adoption of General Assembly resolution 67/19, in which the Assembly accorded "non-member observer State" status to Palestine. Other delegations stated that negotiations remained the only path to establishing a Palestinian State. A number of delegations expressed concern over the situation of thousands of Palestinian prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons. Some members called upon Israel to release Palestinian tax revenues. Other Council members called upon Israel to halt all illegal activities aimed at changing the demographic, religious and cultural character of the holy city of Jerusalem. Some members made reference to the blockade of Gaza.

On the subject of the Syrian Arab Republic, Council members expressed their serious concern at the growing violence and the increasing number of casualties, especially among women and children. Many delegations called for a political solution to the Syrian crisis and expressed their support for the efforts of the Joint Special Representative of the United Nations and the League of Arab States for Syria. Council members expressed concern at the political, security, humanitarian and economic implications of the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic on its neighbours and called upon the international community to assist them in facing these challenges.

At the quarterly open debate held on 23 January, the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Robert Serry, briefed the Council. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Palestine, Riad Malki, addressed the Council. The Permanent Representative of Israel, Ron Prosor, also made a statement.

On 26 February, the Council held its monthly meeting on the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Jeffrey Feltman, briefed the Council at a public meeting. The briefing was followed by consultations of the whole. On the Palestinian issue, the members expressed concern about the negative impact that recent incidents might have on the peace process. They stressed the importance of dialogue and confidence-building between the two sides. On the Syrian Arab Republic, many members expressed serious concern about the high number of civilian casualties and human rights violations. Council members reiterated the need to encourage negotiations between the Syrian regime and the opposition with a view to reaching a political solution to the crisis.

On 25 March, the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process briefed the Council in an open briefing on the situation in the Middle East. In the consultations of the whole that followed, the members of the Council shared the Special Coordinator's cautious optimism, stressed the necessity of launching the Israeli-Palestinian dialogue without delay and expressed hope for renewed United States engagement in reaching a positive outcome. They warned against unilateral measures by the parties, particularly with regard to Israeli settlement activities, and condemned the recent rocket fire from Gaza into Israel. Some members stressed the need for the financial sustainability of the Palestinian Authority. In this regard, many welcomed the decision by the Government of Israel to transfer Palestinian tax revenues in a timely manner and without disruption.

On 24 April, the Council held its quarterly open debate on the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. The Under-Secretary-General for Political

Affairs, Jeffrey Feltman, provided a briefing to the Council on the stalled Middle East peace process and the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic. Following the briefing, statements were made by the Permanent Representative of Israel and the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine. More than 20 other States Members of the United Nations also participated in the open debate.

On 22 May, at a public meeting, the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Robert Serry, briefed the Council on the situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question.

On 25 June, the Council held its monthly meeting on the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. The Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Oscar Fernandez-Taranco, briefed the Council at a public meeting. The briefing was followed by consultations of the whole. On the Palestinian issue, the members expressed support for the efforts of the Secretary of State of the United States, John F. Kerry. Some members expressed concern about the negative impact that recent incidents might have on the peace process. They stressed the importance of dialogue and confidence-building between the two sides. On the Syrian Arab Republic, all members reiterated the need for a political solution. A number of members raised concerns about the alleged use of chemical weapons by the Syrian regime. Some Council members noted that the regionalization of the Syrian conflict was compounded by Hizbullah's publicly stated involvement in fighting alongside the Syrian regime and the resulting impact on the stability of Lebanon.

On 23 July, the Council held an open debate on the situation in the Middle East, in which the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Robert Serry, gave a briefing. Both the Permanent Representative of Israel and the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine made statements.

The situation in the Middle East (Syrian Arab Republic)

On 2 August 2012, the Council held consultations of the whole on the United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic (UNSMIS). The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hervé Ladsous, indicated that, at the four sites at which it was present, UNSMIS had observed a persistent conflict situation and the continued use of heavy weapons, such as artillery, tanks, helicopters and combat aircraft by the Syrian armed forces. The high levels of insecurity restricted the movements of UNSMIS. The humanitarian situation continued to deteriorate, with 2 million people in need of assistance. Of the 6,000 detainees known to UNSMIS, only 610 had been released. He emphasized the need to continue to explore diplomatic solutions to the crisis. He announced that the Secretariat was reviewing ways and means of maintaining a United Nations presence in the Syrian Arab Republic. All the members of the Council expressed regret at the resignation of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States for Syria, Kofi Annan, and expressed their appreciation for his efforts. The discussion focused, inter alia, on the United Nations presence to be maintained, and some Council members recalled the conditions laid down in resolution 2059 (2012) for the renewal of the mandate of UNSMIS.

On 9 August, a private meeting was held with the countries contributing troops to UNSMIS.

On 16 August, the Council held consultations of the whole on UNSMIS. The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Edmond Mulet, stressed the constraints on the movements of UNSMIS arising from the high levels of insecurity. Since the deployment of UNSMIS, violence had steadily intensified, along with an increasing use of heavy weapons on the part of the authorities of the Syrian Arab Republic. He also stressed that UNSMIS had been an important tool in facilitating and supporting progress towards resolving the conflict. It was necessary to find the means to ensure that UNSMIS could continue to perform that function in the future. The Council members expressed regret at the level of violence observed and the continued use of heavy weapons, which led to the UNSMIS drawdown.

By a letter dated 17 August (S/2012/654), the President of the Council responded to a letter from the Secretary-General dated 10 August (S/2012/618) and indicated that the members of the Council had taken note of his intention to establish an effective and flexible United Nations presence in support of the work of the Joint Special Representative in the Syrian Arab Republic. He conveyed the support of the members of the Council for the mission of the good offices of the Secretary-General and for that of the Joint Special Representative.

On 30 August, the Council held a high-level briefing on the humanitarian and security situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, at which the Minister for Foreign Affairs of France presided. The Deputy Secretary-General, Jan Eliasson, delivered a briefing. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, António Guterres, participated as well. The ministers of Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey were invited to comment on the repercussions of the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic for their countries. The representatives of Council members, several of whom were ministers, then made comments. The Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic also made a statement.

On 24 September, during consultations of the whole, the Council heard the first formal briefing by the Joint Special Representative, Lakhdar Brahimi, since his appointment on 17 August. The consultations were chaired by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany. The Joint Special Representative informed the Council of the preparations undertaken for the work of the United Nations liaison office in Damascus and the meetings he had held with Government and civil society representatives in Cairo, Paris, Amman and Damascus. He updated the Council on the security and humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and its impact on neighbouring States, as well as on his efforts to support the Syrian people in entering a political transition process. The Joint Special Representative called upon the Council to provide him with collective, united and sustained support.

The members of the Council welcomed the opportunity to discuss the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic with the Joint Special Representative following his visit to the region. They expressed their grave concern about the ongoing violence in the Syrian Arab Republic and its humanitarian impact, and the potential risks for regional peace and stability. The members of the Council reaffirmed their full support for the Joint Special Representative and his efforts to bring about a ceasefire and to support a political transition in the Syrian Arab Republic that would meet the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people.

On 4 October, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it condemned in the strongest terms the shelling by the Syrian armed forces of the Turkish town of Akçakale, which had resulted in the deaths of five civilians, all of whom were women or children, as well as a number of injuries. The Council underlined that the incident highlighted the grave impact of the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic on the security of its neighbours and on regional peace and stability. In addition, it expressed its sincerest condolences to the families of the victims and to the Government and people of Turkey.

On 5 October, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it condemned in the strongest terms the terrorist attacks carried out on 3 October in the Syrian city of Aleppo, which had left dozens dead and more than 100 injured. Council members reaffirmed that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constituted one of the most serious threats to international peace and security, and that all acts of terrorism were criminal and unjustifiable, regardless of their motivation. The Council also reiterated its determination to combat all forms of terrorism, in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations.

On 24 October, the Council held consultations of the whole, in which it heard a briefing by the Joint Special Representative by videoconference. The Joint Special Representative described his recent visit to the region, specifically to Damascus, and spoke of the talks that he had held with various members of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic with regard to the crisis in the country. He informed the Council that the Government had accepted the proposal of a truce during the Eid al-Adha period. While some opposition groups had agreed, others had yet to come on board.

After the meeting, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it welcomed the initiative of the Joint Special Representative for a ceasefire during Eid al-Adha. It also called upon all international and regional actors to support the ceasefire and to use their influence on the parties concerned to facilitate its implementation. The members of the Council also underlined the need to launch an inclusive Syrian-led political transition and called upon all the parties in the Syrian Arab Republic, in particular the Syrian authorities, to cooperate fully with the United Nations and relevant humanitarian organizations so as to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance.

On 6 November, the Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Jeffrey Feltman, on the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic in the aftermath of the appeal of the Joint Special

Representative of the United Nations and the League of Arab States for Syria, Lakhdar Brahimi, for a truce during the Eid al-Adha holidays, from 26 to 29 October. The Under-Secretary-General said that the appeal was aimed at giving breathing space to the parties and was based on the principle that the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, as the stronger party, should take the initiative and that other parties should reciprocate. The truce was short-lived, he said, and as at 30 October, the level of violence was the same as it had been before the Eid al-Adha holiday period. Gross violations of international human rights and humanitarian law by both parties continued, and the humanitarian situation continued to deteriorate. The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs added that the UNDOF-supervised area of separation between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Israeli-occupied Golan had also become part of the battleground. He said that the tragic situation in the Syrian Arab Republic would not be resolved militarily but through a democratic and sustainable political solution.

In their statements, all Council members expressed support for the efforts of the Joint Special Representative. Some members said that the violence perpetrated by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic was to blame for the current situation and it was difficult to see how the conflict could be resolved with the President, Bashar al-Assad, in power. They called upon the Council to adopt a binding resolution with consequences for non-compliance so that the call for political transition in the Geneva communiqué of 30 June would be implemented. On the other hand, some members said that the policy of regime change had to be abandoned and all Syrian parties should be pressured into engaging in a Syrian-led political process for the resolution of the crisis. Some members regretted that the Council had not been able to adopt statements condemning terrorist acts in the Syrian Arab Republic. Others said that it would not be right to condemn acts attributable to the opposition groups while the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic was engaged in killing civilians through the use of heavy weapons and aerial assets.

On 29 November, the Joint Special Representative briefed the Council in informal consultations on the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic. His briefing covered three issues: the humanitarian situation, political and military developments, and the way forward. In the ensuing discussion, some Council members reiterated their views that President Al-Assad could not be part of the solution, that the Council must adopt a Chapter VII resolution with consequences for non-compliance, and that they would continue to work with the newly created National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces to expand its presence on the ground. Other members opposed a Chapter VII resolution and criticized the National Coalition for rejecting political dialogue until President Al-Assad left power.

On 17 December, the Council received a briefing, in consultations of the whole, from the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Valerie Amos, on the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic. The Under-Secretary-General deplored the rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, which was a result of the intensification of violence. She expressed concern for the protection of Palestinian refugees affected by violence in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Council members expressed deep concern at the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and the increasing number of Syrian refugees. They noted the shortage of funds for humanitarian assistance activities and underlined the need for more contributions to the United Nations humanitarian response plans. They commended the countries hosting Syrian refugees and expressed their concern at the attack against the Palestinian refugee camp in Yarmouk. Council members called upon all armed parties to ensure the protection of the civilian population and to allow safe, timely and unimpeded access by humanitarian organizations to all areas affected by violence in order to enable the provision of assistance to those in need, as well as to refrain from creating obstacles to the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

On 18 January 2013, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navanethem Pillay, and the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Valerie Amos, briefed the Council in consultations of the whole on the human rights and humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic. The High Commissioner said that the violent conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic had claimed more than 60,000 lives. She said that both the Government and the opposition were blaming each other for attacks on Aleppo University and in Homs. Reports indicated that government forces continued to use heavy weaponry and air strikes in civilian areas and that 34,000 persons were held in government detention centres, where many were subjected to torture. She added that the independent international commission of inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic had also received reports of torture, kidnappings and abductions by anti-government armed groups. War crimes and crimes against humanity might have been committed by both sides, although the High Commissioner made clear that the scale of government human rights violations was far greater and the fighting was assuming an increasingly sectarian nature. She called for a referral of the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Criminal Court. She asked the Council to call upon the parties to the conflict to respect international humanitarian and human rights law and urged action to protect civilians in the Syrian Arab Republic.

The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs briefed the Council on the assistance provided to those in need both within and outside the Syrian Arab Republic. She said that increasing violence and harsh winter conditions had worsened the situation. Insecurity, attacks against humanitarian workers, funding challenges and bureaucratic constraints were major impediments to the aid effort. She called upon both sides to allow safe access to humanitarian workers. While acknowledging that, under General Assembly resolution 46/182, humanitarian action must be undertaken with the consent of the relevant State, she called upon the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to grant permission for cross-border humanitarian access through neighbouring countries. Welcoming improved government support, she underlined the need for more international actors to be authorized to operate in the Syrian Arab Republic. She also informed the Council of the donors' conference scheduled for 30 January in Kuwait and expressed the hope that the international community would be able to raise the $1.5 billion required for the coming six months.

Council members condemned the continued violations of human rights and humanitarian law by both sides. Several members condemned the use of ballistic missiles and heavy weapons by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and expressed concern about the increasing regional consequences of the Syrian crisis. Others condemned the terrorist and criminal activities of armed groups and lawlessness in the so-called "liberated areas". Members called for the beginning of a political process and expressed support for the efforts of the Joint Special Representative of the United Nations and the League of Arab States for Syria, Lakhdar Brahimi, in this regard. Some members called for a referral of the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Criminal Court, while others felt that it would harden positions and further complicate the diplomatic efforts of the Joint Special Representative. Many Member States also welcomed the holding of the donors' conference.

On 29 January, the Joint Special Representative briefed the Council. He touched on all aspects of the Syrian crisis — political, military and humanitarian. Warning that the country was breaking up before everyone's eyes, he called upon the Council to intervene. He recounted some of the recent gruesome manifestations of the conflict and said that they amounted to war crimes and crimes against humanity, which needed to be investigated.

Council members reiterated their full support for the efforts of the Joint Special Representative in finding a peaceful solution to the conflict and pursuing a political transition in the Syrian Arab Republic. They expressed grave concern at the deteriorating humanitarian situation. Many welcomed the convening of a donors' conference in Kuwait.

On 27 February, the Council held consultations of the whole on the Syrian Arab Republic, during which it was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Coordinator, Valerie Amos, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, António Guterres, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Zainab Hawa Bangura. The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs briefed the Council on the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic. She said that more than half of Syrian public hospitals had been damaged and one in five schools had either been destroyed or was being used as a collective shelter. The High Commissioner spoke about the 936,700 refugees in countries neighbouring the Syrian Arab Republic, saying that they were becoming a social, economic and security burden to the host countries. He also said that the host countries had been very generous and kept their borders open but that, since their capacities were under severe pressure, the international community should step up efforts to provide them with support. The Special Representative described the serious sexual and gender-based human rights violations committed in the Syrian Arab Republic. She expressed deep concern that civilians were becoming the target of sexual violence by all parties.

Council members expressed concern about the humanitarian and human rights situation and called upon the parties in the Syrian Arab Republic to ensure humanitarian access. Underlining the need for a political resolution to the crisis, they stressed that the pledges of the international community to provide timely assistance to the Syrian people needed to be implemented.

On 25 March, the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority briefed the Council and touched upon the continued worsening of the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic by stressing that signals from the parties towards the possible start of a dialogue had so far not materialized. He pointed out the tragic humanitarian consequences of the conflict and noted the Secretary-General's decision to conduct an investigation into the alleged use of chemical weapons in the country. He said that the Secretary-General believed that all allegations should be taken seriously. During the consultations of the whole that followed, the members of the Council called for a speedy political solution to the Syrian conflict. They supported the efforts of the Joint Special Representative of the United Nations and the League of Arab States for Syria, Lakhdar Brahimi, and reconfirmed their support for a negotiated solution to the conflict based on the Geneva communiqué. Some members of the Council praised the decision to grant the seat of the Syrian Arab Republic in the League of Arab States to the National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces, while others criticized the move as counterproductive. Some members of the Council expressed concern over reports of the use of chemical weapons in Khan al-Asal and called for an immediate independent United Nations investigation of the case with a view to bringing the perpetrators to justice. Other members of the Council said that any and all credible allegations of the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic should be pursued and, in this regard, mentioned other reports of the use of chemical weapons in Homs and Damascus that the Secretary-General's team also needed to investigate immediately with a view to bringing the perpetrators to justice.

On 18 April, the Council held a briefing on the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic. The Council received briefings from the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Valerie Amos, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, António Guterres, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Zainab Hawa Bangura, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Leila Zerrougui. Following the briefings, the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanon and Turkey also made statements.

In consultations following the briefings, Council members expressed their concern at the deterioration of the humanitarian situation resulting from the Syrian crisis. Members underlined that there was an urgent need to remove obstacles impeding the provision of humanitarian assistance, including bureaucratic obstacles. Members also reiterated their concern at the increasing number of refugees, which gravely affected the socioeconomic situation, stability and security of the countries neighbouring the Syrian Arab Republic. Members underscored that a political solution to the crisis was needed, with some criticizing those who were frustrating that process. Several members highlighted their concerns about the indiscriminate bombing of civilian areas by the Syrian authorities using Scud missiles. Responsibility for the conflict was also attributed to opposition forces, including with regard to engaging children in military conflicts. Members welcomed the launch by the Secretary-General of an investigation into the alleged use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic.

In consultations on 19 April, members received a briefing from the Joint Special Representative of the United Nations and the League of Arab States for Syria, Lakhdar Brahimi. He said that Syrians were living in constant fear for their personal security and suggested that a solution to the crisis lay in the Council's hands. The situation in the Syrian Arab Republic was becoming more complex by the day; the Government was not ready to listen and the opposition was not united around a credible and constructive political programme. Organizations affiliated with Al-Qaida, such as Jebhat al-Nusra li-Ahl al-Sham, continued to grow in strength in the Syrian Arab Republic, with foreign volunteers fighting in their ranks. At the same time, foreign presence on the side of the Government was a reality and Hizbullah appeared to have a military presence in the Syrian Arab Republic and to be engaged alongside government forces.

In their comments following the briefing, some members said that the Council needed to avoid attributing blame for the impasse and instead focus on how to resolve the Syrian crisis on the basis of the Geneva communiqué, noting that the Council had not responded to the Joint Special Representative's request in January to follow up on his suggestions for building on the communiqué. Some Council members reaffirmed that political dialogue was the only means through which the crisis could be resolved and that military solutions would further complicate the situation. Some members expressed the view that the decision of the League of Arab States to formally grant the opposition representation would only complicate the issue and not facilitate a political settlement.

A number of Council members reiterated that all credible allegations of use of chemical weapons should be investigated, noting that the Syrian regime was blocking access. One member accused some members of doing all that they could to ensure that an investigation of the particular incident in Khan al-Asal reported by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic was not conducted.

Many Council members voiced support for the proposal for a new conference between the Syrian parties so as to give a new impetus to the peace process and reach a much-needed political settlement of the conflict, through a political transition and on the basis of the Geneva communiqué, thus ending the plight of the Syrian people.

On 16 July, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Valerie Amos, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, António Guterres, and the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, Ivan Šimonović, briefed the Council on the worsening Syrian crisis. Representatives of Iraq, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey were invited to participate in the meeting.

In closed consultations, Council members agreed that a political solution was needed to end the humanitarian conflict but varied in their views of the Government's and the opposition's roles in perpetuating and helping to mitigate the humanitarian crisis. Many members emphasized that those who had committed human rights violations must be held accountable, and some called for referring the situation to the International Criminal Court. One member said that the United Nations had not adequately addressed abuses reportedly committed by the opposition, while other members described the impact on the neighbours of the Syrian Arab Republic of hosting growing Syrian refugee populations.

Lebanon

On 21 August 2012, a meeting was held with the countries contributing troops to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

On 23 August, the Council held consultations on UNIFIL. The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Edmond Mulet, noted that the UNIFIL area of operations had remained stable. He emphasized the positive impact of the coordination and liaison arrangements to that end. He also indicated that UNIFIL was implementing the recommendations of the strategic review. However, he stressed that the fragility of the situation stemmed from volatility in the region and encroachments on Lebanese sovereignty. All the members of the Council called upon the parties to make progress on pending issues pursuant to resolution 1701 (2006) and expressed support for the renewal of the mandate of UNIFIL. Most members expressed concern about the repercussions of the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic on Lebanon and commended the policy of dissociation pursued by the Lebanese authorities.

On 30 August, the Council, by its resolution 2064 (2012), extended the mandate of UNIFIL for one year. The resolution reflected the priorities and recommendations of the strategic review, and the Council called for them to be put into effect with a view to the full implementation of resolution 1701 (2006).

On 19 October, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it expressed its strongest condemnation of the terrorist attack carried out that day in Beirut, which had caused the death of the Chief of the Internal Security Forces Information Branch, Brigadier General Wissam al-Hassan, and numerous other deaths and injuries. Council members expressed their condolences to the families of the victims and to the Government of Lebanon. They appealed to the

Lebanese people to preserve national unity and called upon all parties in Lebanon to continue to engage in the national dialogue under the authority of the President, Michel Sleiman. They also recalled the need to put an end to impunity in Lebanon.

On 9 November, the Council was briefed by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1559 (2004), Terje Rød-Larsen. Council members expressed concern at the lack of full implementation of resolution 1559 (2004), as well as the threat to peace and stability in Lebanon owing to the ongoing crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic.

On 29 November, the Special Coordinator of the Secretary-General for Lebanon, Derek Plumbly, briefed the Council in informal consultations on the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006) and the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Edmond Mulet, provided an update on operational and security issues concerning UNIFIL. The Special Coordinator said that fragile calm continued to prevail across the Blue Line but that Lebanon continued to face repeated challenges to its stability and security owing to the Syrian crisis. The Assistant Secretary-General said that the cessation of hostilities across the Blue Line continued to hold and that the situation in the UNIFIL area of operations had remained generally quiet but volatile.

In the ensuing discussion, the Council members expressed concern at the impact of the Syrian crisis on Lebanon and supported the Baabda Declaration. Some Council members called upon Israel to cease its routine violations of Lebanese airspace and to withdraw from the northern part of Ghajar. Some members criticized the interference of the Syrian Arab Republic in the internal affairs of Lebanon and cross-border attacks into Lebanon. Others called for efforts to stop the smuggling of weapons and fighters from Lebanon into the Syrian Arab Republic.

On 14 March 2013, the Special Coordinator of the Secretary-General for Lebanon, Derek Plumbly, and the Director of the Asia and Middle East Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Izumi Nakamitsu, briefed the Council in consultations of the whole on the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006). They stated that the situation along the Blue Line and in the area of operations of UNIFIL remained calm, which was a significant achievement, but expressed grave concern at the violations of the sovereignty of Lebanon by Israeli aircraft. They also noted the worrying increase in tension in Lebanon itself, as well as the negative impact of the Syrian crisis on stability in Lebanon, including cross-border shelling from the Syrian Arab Republic. The Special Coordinator praised the Government of Lebanon for keeping its borders open to refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic and urged the international community to provide additional assistance to Lebanon in this regard.

The views of the members of the Council were reflected in a statement to the press issued after the meeting, in which they underscored their grave concern over repeated incidents of cross-border fire, which caused death and injury among the Lebanese population, as well as incursions, abductions and arms trafficking across the Lebanese-Syrian border and other border violations. The members of the Council underlined the importance of full respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon and the authority of the Lebanese State, in accordance with Council resolutions. Deep concern was expressed at the impact of the Syrian crisis on the stability of Lebanon. Members of the Council stressed the need for all Lebanese parties to respect the country's policy of disassociation, consistent with its commitment in the Baabda Declaration. The members commended the generous efforts of Lebanon in hosting and assisting refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic and called upon the international community to follow through on humanitarian aid pledges made during the conference held on 30 January in Kuwait.

On 8 May, the Council held closed consultations in which the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the implementation of resolution 1559 (2004) introduced the seventeenth semi-annual report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution (S/2013/234). The Special Envoy said that during the reporting period no notable progress had been made in implementing the resolution, in particular with regard to respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and efforts to ensure the country's unity and political independence. In their statements, Council members expressed deep concern about the lack of tangible progress in the implementation of resolution 1559 (2004) and underscored the need for all the parties to meet their international obligations. They deplored the spillover of the Syrian conflict into Lebanon, in particular the inter-community violence and humanitarian crisis it had caused. In that regard, they called upon the Syrian Arab Republic to respect the neutrality of Lebanon. Many Council members also expressed concern about the violation by Israel of Lebanese airspace and called upon Israel to cease those violations and withdraw from northern Ghajar.

On 9 July, the Special Coordinator of the Secretary-General for Lebanon, Derek Plumbly, and the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hervé Ladsous, briefed the Council in closed consultations on the implementation of resolution 1701 (2006) and on the activities of UNIFIL over the past four months. Following the meeting, the Council released a statement to the press, in which it condemned the terrorist bombing on 9 July in Beirut. The Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2013/9) on 10 July, in which it expressed growing concern at the impact of the Syrian crisis on Lebanon, called upon all Lebanese parties to respect the policy of disassociation and expressed support for President Sleiman and the Lebanese Armed Forces in maintaining stability.

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

On 12 December 2012, the Council held a private meeting with countries contributing troops and police to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF).

On 17 December, the Council received a briefing from the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hervé Ladsous, on UNDOF activities and the incidents that had occurred in the areas of separation and limitation. The Under-Secretary-General noted that the Secretary-General had reflected in his report on UNDOF for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2012 (S/2012/897) that the situation in the UNDOF area of operations had evolved owing to the domestic instability in the Syrian Arab Republic, as demonstrated by the military activities and security incidents in the area of separation and limitation. The Under-Secretary-General also expressed his concerns at the clashes between the Syrian armed forces and armed members of the opposition on 29 and 30 November, during which the UNDOF troop rotation's convoy came under fire along the road between UNDOF headquarters and the Damascus international airport. These incidents resulted in five UNDOF personnel being injured, two seriously.

Members of the Council underlined the stabilizing role of UNDOF and expressed their concerns over the spillover of the Syrian crisis into the UNDOF area of operations. They called upon all sides to avoid further escalation and to take the measures necessary to prevent any military activity in the UNDOF area of operations.

On 19 December, the Council, by its resolution 2084 (2012), extended the UNDOF mandate until 30 June 2013 and requested the Secretary-General to report every 90 days on developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

On 6 March 2013, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations informed the Council of the detention earlier that day of 21 UNDOF peacekeepers within the area of limitation by armed elements of the Syrian opposition, who identified themselves as the Yarmouk Martyrs Brigade. Following the meeting, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which the members of the Council strongly condemned the detention of the UNDOF peacekeepers and demanded their unconditional and immediate release. The members called upon all parties to cooperate with UNDOF in good faith and reaffirmed their unconditional support for UNDOF.

On 8 March, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council in consultations of the whole on the efforts made to guarantee the safe release of the detained peacekeepers.

On 26 March, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council in consultations of the whole on the report of the Secretary-General on UNDOF (S/2013/174). The members of the Council expressed their support for the measures taken, including reducing patrols, reinforcing positions and providing armoured vehicles and personal protection kits, to mitigate risks for United Nations personnel while ensuring the fulfilment of mandated tasks.

On 27 March, the members of the Council issued a statement to the press, in which they expressed grave concern at all violations of the Agreement on Disengagement of Forces. In that regard, the members expressed grave concern at the presence of the Syrian Arab Republic armed forces inside the area of separation. Furthermore, the members expressed grave concern at the presence of armed members of the opposition in the area of separation.

On 7 May, the Council members issued a statement to the press, in which they condemned the detention of four UNDOF peacekeepers from the Philippine battalion within the area of limitation in the vicinity of Al Jamla by armed elements of the Syrian opposition and demanded their unconditional and immediate release.

On 16 May, the Council issued a statement to the press on the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO). In that statement, the Council members condemned the incident on 15 May in which a group of anti-government armed elements had detained three United Nations military observers from the UNTSO Observer Group in Golan for several hours and had looted a United Nations observation post within the area of separation.

On 18 June, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the Council in closed consultations on UNDOF. The Under-Secretary-General reported that the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the opposition were now clashing daily in the Golan. It was unacceptable for non-UNDOF military personnel or equipment to be in the area of separation, he said.

Iraq

On 11 September 2012, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it condemned in the strongest terms the wave of terrorist attacks across Iraq on 8 and 9 September that had caused numerous deaths and injuries and damage to the premises of the French honorary consulate in Nasiriyah.

On 29 November, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), Martin Kobler, briefed the Council on the situation in Iraq. The Permanent Representative of Iraq, Hamid al-Bayati, also delivered a statement.

In informal consultations following the briefing, Council members expressed support for the activities of UNAMI, particularly in the areas of national reconciliation and internal boundaries. They called for the full implementation of the Chapter VII obligations of Iraq.

On 1 December, the members of the Council issued a statement to the press, in which they welcomed the continued cooperation of the Governments of Iraq and Kuwait and the continued commitment of Iraq to the full implementation of its outstanding obligations under the relevant Council resolutions related to Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

On 18 December, the Council met in consultations of the whole to receive a briefing from the High-level Coordinator for missing Kuwaiti and third-country nationals and the repatriation of Kuwaiti property, Gennady Tarasov, on the issue of the repatriation or return of all Kuwaiti and third-country nationals or their remains, as well as the return of all Kuwaiti property, including archives seized by Iraq. Members of the Council welcomed the continued cooperation between the Governments of Iraq and Kuwait, as well as the efforts and commitment of Iraq to implement all outstanding obligations under the relevant Council resolutions. As the financing of the position of High-level Coordinator was expiring on 31 December, members of the Council discussed the options recommended by the Secretary-General for the future of this mandate.

On 21 March 2013, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq briefed the Council on the situation concerning the country. In the consultations of the whole that followed, the members of the Council expressed their support for the role played by UNAMI, welcomed the steps taken by Iraq and Kuwait towards the normalization of their relations and stressed the importance of the fulfilment by Iraq of its remaining obligations under Chapter VII of the Charter. It was pointed out that security remained a major concern, with political instability exacerbating the socioeconomic situation.

On 16 July, the Special Representative briefed the Council on the work of UNAMI during the past four months. He noted the governorate council elections of 20 April and 20 June and the improved Iraq-Kuwait relations. However, he voiced concern regarding continuing challenges with regard to the political and security situation of Iraq, including increasing sectarian violence, and ongoing efforts to resettle the residents of Camp Hurriya. Council members expressed full support for the role of the United

Nations in Iraq and commended the leadership of the Special Representative as he reached the end of his tenure.

There was broad support from members for renewing the UNAMI mandate for another 12 months, and on 24 July the Council, by its resolution 2110 (2013), extended the Mission's mandate until 31 July 2014.

Humanitarian situation in Jordan

The Council held a private meeting on 30 April 2013, at the request of the Permanent Representative of Jordan, to discuss the humanitarian situation in the country resulting from the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic. Jordan was invited to participate in that meeting. The Council issued a communiqué following the meeting, in accordance with its usual practice.

Yemen

On 13 September 2012, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it condemned in the strongest terms the terrorist attack that occurred in Sana'a on 11 September, causing numerous deaths and injuries.

On 18 September, the Council held consultations of the whole, during which the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on Yemen, Jamal Benomar, reported on the recent political and security developments, and the Deputy Director of the Coordination and Response Division of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Philippe Lazzarini, reported on the humanitarian situation. The members of the Council agreed that a comprehensive and inclusive national dialogue should begin without delay in order to lay the foundation for a stable and unified Yemen. They also expressed their support for the steps taken by the President of Yemen in reforming and restructuring the security sector. Council members shared the concern raised by the Special Adviser regarding ongoing attempts to undermine the transition process and, recalling resolution 2051 (2012), stressed the need for the Council to continue to closely follow the situation in Yemen. The members of the Council expressed their concern about the dire humanitarian situation in Yemen and agreed that it required an urgent response.

On 28 September, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it welcomed the Friends of Yemen ministerial meeting of 27 September, as well as the statement of its Co-Chairs. They also reaffirmed their commitment to the territorial integrity, sovereignty and unity of Yemen. The members of the Council reiterated their support for Yemen in its efforts to reach key milestones in the implementation plan and called upon all parties to continue to honour the timetable set out in the transition agreement. The Council re-emphasized the importance of conducting a fully inclusive, participatory, transparent and meaningful national dialogue conference, including with youth and women's groups. The members of the Council reiterated their grave concern at the humanitarian situation in Yemen and that all parties should ensure safe and unhindered humanitarian access.

On 4 December, the Special Adviser briefed the Council on recent developments in Yemen with regard to the political, security, humanitarian and socioeconomic situation. The Special Adviser informed the Council about the upcoming National Dialogue Conference.

The members of the Council welcomed the positive progress being made with regard to the implementation of the transition agreement, including preparation for a national dialogue process, and called for the latter to be inclusive and to be held as soon as possible. The Council members voiced their full support for the country's transition process and praised the efforts made by the Government of Yemen. While welcoming the progress in Yemen, they voiced their continued support for a Yemeni-led political process, as well as for respect for the country's independence and territorial integrity. Among other issues, Council members were concerned about the expansion of terrorist threats, the continuing violence in some regions, the humanitarian crisis and socioeconomic situation and the factions that remained outside the transition process.

On 11 January 2013, ahead of the Council's mission to Yemen, the Special Adviser briefed the Council in consultations and welcomed the planned visit as timely. He said that, although the transition was largely on track, a number of challenges remained and the focused attention of the Council on Yemen would help. He suggested that Council discussions in Sana'a concentrate on the national dialogue, military restructuring and potential spoilers.

The Council undertook a mission to Yemen on 27 January with the primary purpose, as set out in the terms of reference, of reaffirming the continued support of the Council for the ongoing political transition process, in accordance with the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and implementation mechanism leading towards elections in February 2014.

On 7 February, the Council held a briefing on the results of the mission to Yemen that had taken place on 27 January. As co-leaders of the mission, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom, Mark Lyall Grant, and the Permanent Representative of Morocco, Mohammed Loulichki, briefed the Council on meetings with Yemeni officials regarding preparations for the national dialogue, the humanitarian situation and the implementation of the Gulf Cooperation Council transition initiative. They noted that the President of Yemen, Abdrabuh Mansour Hadi Mansour, had urged the Council not to hesitate to act firmly in order to stand up to anyone who might wish to undermine the political process. Shortly after the mission, the President announced that the national dialogue conference would be launched on 18 March.

In the consultations that followed, the Council was briefed by the Special Adviser on the situation in Yemen. While strongly commending the work of the President of Yemen and the national dialogue preparatory committee, the Special Adviser said that Yemen continued to face many challenges on the road to the elections to be held in February 2014. He stressed the need for the Council to remain attentive to continued attempts to obstruct the transition and willing to consider further measures as needed. The members of the Council noted the progress made in the political transition in the country. Most of the members welcomed the fact that the Council was able to send a message of strong support to the Yemeni people through its mission to Yemen. They also expressed concern about the humanitarian and security challenges.

On 15 February, the Council adopted a presidential statement on the situation in Yemen (S/PRST/2013/3). The Council welcomed the recent announcement by the President of Yemen on the launch of the National Dialogue Conference on 18 March but expressed concern about reports of interference by individuals representing the former regime, the former opposition and others who did not adhere to the guiding principles of the agreement on the implementation mechanism for the transition process in Yemen.

On 4 April, Council members met in closed consultations on Yemen and received a briefing from the Special Adviser. The Special Adviser said that, on 18 March, the President of Yemen, Abdrabuh Mansour Hadi Mansour, had launched the National Dialogue Conference, a significant milestone. He praised the leadership of the President of Yemen in convening the event and continuing to implement the transition agreement, which called for a referendum and parliamentary and presidential elections by February 2014. Addressing the grievances of southerners, which had accumulated for more than two decades, was a significant aspect of the Yemeni political transition.

Council members welcomed the launch of the National Dialogue Conference on 18 March, saying that it afforded a historic opportunity for the Yemeni people, including women and young people, to come together to resolve grievances and to build trust, ensure that justice was served, strengthen human rights and contribute to national development and prosperity. Members acknowledged, however, that serious challenges remained in the transition, including addressing the grievances of southerners. Some members welcomed the visit of the President of Yemen to the southern port city of Aden in February as an indication of his commitment to resolving southerners' fundamental grievances. Some members emphasized the importance of the territorial integrity of Yemen and national sovereignty. Members voiced concerns at the activities of Al-Qaida in the country.

On 11 June, the Special Adviser briefed the Council on the progress of the National Dialogue. The Permanent Representative of Yemen, Jamal Abdullah Al-Sallal, also made a statement. During the consultations of the whole that followed, Council members spoke in familiar terms and stressed their unity, as well as support for the political process. Some Council members expressed concern over outstanding donor pledges and evidence of Iranian weapons smuggling into Yemen. One delegation recommended that the Secretary-General of the Gulf Cooperation Council be invited to brief the Council after Ramadan.

Asia

Afghanistan

On 17 August 2012, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it condemned the coordinated terrorist attacks in Afghanistan, which had caused numerous deaths and injuries, mostly among civilians. The statement referred to the principles of international law and international humanitarian law in the context of combating terrorism. In its statement, the Council commended the Afghan National Security Forces for their effective action and reiterated its serious concern at the threats posed by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other illegal armed groups to the local population, national security forces, international military and international assistance efforts in Afghanistan.

On 20 September, the Council held a debate on the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA). The Council had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2012/703). The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan, Zalmai Rassoul, participated in the debate. The Council was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan and Head of UNAMA, Ján Kubiš. The Special Representative said that security transition was on track with the ongoing implementation of the first three tranches of transition.

On 9 October, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2069 (2012), in which it extended the authorization of the International Security Assistance Force for a period of 12 months.

On 26 November, the members of the Council had an informal interactive dialogue with the Chairman of the High Peace Council of Afghanistan, Salahuddin Rabbani. The Chairman said that the peace process had reached a point where the prospects for peace were greater than ever and that many among the Taliban had come to realize that political dialogue was the only option. The High Peace Council was working to seize this opportunity and end the conflict through political settlement. The Chairman underlined that for those ready to renounce violence, sever ties with terrorist groups and accept the Constitution of Afghanistan, he, as the Chairman of the High Peace Council, was ready to engage in negotiations regarding a respectful role for them in Afghan society. In the ensuing discussion, Council members expressed support for the work of the High Peace Council and reiterated their commitment to supporting the peace process in Afghanistan.

The Council held a debate on 19 December on the situation in Afghanistan. The meeting was attended by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ján Kubiš, and the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan, Zahir Tanin. The Special Representative presented the quarterly report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2012/907). The Special Representative stressed that greater attention to tackling the narcotics industry, including by international donors, was also required. The members of the Council stressed that the upcoming elections were of the utmost importance for the future of Afghanistan in the light of the scheduled drawdown of the international forces by the end of 2014. The members of the Council noted the role of the Council's sanctions regime in the fight against terrorism.

On 19 March 2013, during a Council debate, the Secretary-General presented his report on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2013/133) and expressed the view that the political climate in Afghanistan was dominated by the elections in 2014 and that broad participation and a credible process were essential for reaching the goal of a widely accepted leadership transition. He stressed that the United Nations was reflecting on its future role in Afghanistan and preparing for challenges ahead and would continue to provide good offices, including support for the upcoming elections. He expressed his particular concern over the spike in poppy cultivation, as shown in the opium risk assessment, and the considerable increase in civilian casualties, especially among women and girls, in 2012. The Permanent Representative of Afghanistan also delivered a statement. The members of the Council, as well as States taking part in the debate that are not Council members, reconfirmed their unequivocal commitment to the peaceful transition process in the country. They underlined, in particular, that transparent and credible elections in Afghanistan in 2014 should contribute to national reconciliation. The members of the Council stressed that all the parties involved in the reconciliation process should renounce violence, have no links to international terrorist organizations, including Al-Qaida, respect the Constitution of Afghanistan, including its human rights provisions, notably the rights of women, and be willing to join in building a peaceful Afghanistan. Prior to the debate, the Council, by its resolution 2096 (2013), extended the mandate of UNAMA for another year, until 19 March 2014.

On 11 June, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it condemned in the strongest terms the terrorist attack on 11 June near the Supreme Court building in Kabul, which had caused a number of deaths and injuries, including among Afghan women and children, and for which the Taliban had claimed responsibility.

On 20 June, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General briefed the Council in a public meeting on the situation in Afghanistan, drawing on the report of the Secretary-General (S/2013/350). The Permanent Representative of Afghanistan, Zahir Tanin, also delivered a statement.

On 11 July, the Deputy Secretary-General, Jan Eliasson, briefed the Council in consultations under "Other matters" on his visit to Afghanistan from 28 June to 2 July. The Deputy Secretary-General reported on his meetings with the President, Hâmid Karzai, various Afghan government ministers and senior officials, the speakers of the Wolesi Jirga and Meshrano Jirga (lower and upper houses of parliament, respectively), members of the High Peace Council, officials of the Independent Election Commission, the Chairperson of the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission and representatives of political parties and civil society groups. He also visited Kandahar Province, where he met the Governor and the Provincial Council. The Deputy Secretary-General emphasized the importance of the continued engagement of the United Nations in Afghanistan after the transition and the holding of an inclusive, transparent and credible election in 2014. Council members expressed their support for the role of the United Nations in Afghanistan throughout the transition and underscored the importance of having an electoral framework in place soon so that the elections in 2014 are free and fair and have wide participation from Afghans. Many Council members also highlighted the importance of the continued improvement of human rights in Afghanistan, especially for women, and of the role of the United Nations in assisting Afghanistan in expanding women's political participation. Some Council members expressed concern over the possible impact on the security situation in Afghanistan.

Myanmar

On 16 April 2013, Council members held closed consultations on Myanmar and received a briefing from the Special Adviser on Myanmar, Vijay Nambiar. It was his first briefing to members since 20 June 2012; since that date, he had visited Myanmar five times, most recently from 21 to 25 March 2013. In his briefing, he said that, while the continuing political reform policies implemented by the Government were resulting in the strengthening and consolidation of democratic institutions, political progress could be undermined if negative forces in the country were not controlled.

Council members commended the Special Adviser on his work and welcomed his briefing. On the political progress made, members commended the work undertaken by the Government, with some encouraging the Government to continue to work with the opposition.

Regarding the political situation in Kachin State, members commended the efforts made by both parties to negotiate a solution, while noting that concerns remained. Divergent views were expressed on the extent to which the international community should be involved in negotiations within Kachin State between the two sides. The Special Adviser said that the Government was actively addressing the issue of children being used in the military and that there was enhanced awareness of the issue, but that lack of access to non-State armed groups remained a constraint.

Timor-Leste

On 12 November 2012, the Council was briefed by the Permanent Representative of South Africa, Baso Sangqu, who led a mission to Timor-Leste from 3 to 6 November. The briefing was followed by a debate on the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste. In his report, the Permanent Representative highlighted the considerable progress made by Timor-Leste since 2006 and said that the Timorese leadership had categorically conveyed that the country should no longer remain on the agenda of the Council and that UNMIT should withdraw by the end of 2012. In the debate that followed, the Acting Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Timor-Leste, Finn Reske-Nielsen, and the Minister of State and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Timor-Leste, José Luís Guterres, delivered statements.

The Council members supported the UNMIT drawdown by the end of the year and encouraged the Government of Timor-Leste to share its experience and continue its contributions in peacekeeping and peacebuilding and to strengthen the country's engagement at the regional level, in particular with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

On 19 December, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/27), in which it welcomed the successful parliamentary and presidential elections held in 2012 and the improvement of the security situation.

United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia

On 7 August 2012, the Council held consultations on the work of the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the Centre, Miroslav Jenča, in his address to the Council, discussed the situation in Central Asia and the prospects of military disengagement in Afghanistan and its consequences for the region. The Special Representative described the Centre's work on cross-cutting issues of importance to the region, including water management and the implementation of the regional plan of action for the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted in November 2011.

The participants welcomed the role of the Centre as an example of preventive diplomacy mechanisms available to the United Nations and acknowledged the role played by the Centre. A statement to the press was issued on 8 August.

On 29 January 2013, the Special Representative briefed the Council in consultations on the activities of the Centre. He stated that the situation in the five Central Asian States (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) was stable during the reporting period. He welcomed the growing trend towards multilateral and bilateral interaction among the countries concerned. The Special Representative also referred to the impact of the situation in Afghanistan on the five Central Asian States.

Member States appreciated the role of the Centre in preventive diplomacy, confidence-building, economic connectivity and regional security. The Council also issued a statement to the press, in which it expressed appreciation for the work of the Centre. It stressed the need for further coordination among the regional Governments, the Centre and the regional organizations. It also welcomed the Centre's role in facilitating assistance by Central Asian States with a view to normalizing the situation in Afghanistan.

On 15 July, the Special Representative briefed the Council in consultations on the activities of the Centre. He delivered a comprehensive review of the Centre's accomplishments in the five Central Asian States since his briefing to the Council on 29 January. He explained that in 2013 the Centre had organized three major policy events focused on countering terrorism through the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, tackling illegal drug problems related to Afghanistan in coordination with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and addressing the impact of glacial melting on water management in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Bank. The Special Representative noted that the Centre would remain focused on its three priority areas: the impact of transboundary threats facing the region, the implications of national developments on regional stability, and the management of common natural resources and environmental degradation.

Council members offered support to the Special Representative and the Centre, in particular the Centre's regional work to counter terrorism, facilitate water and energy management, prepare for a post-2014 Afghanistan and combat drug trafficking.

The Council also issued a statement to the press, in which it reaffirmed the importance of the Centre's preventive diplomacy mandate, in particular its focus on transnational threats and sustainable development.

Europe

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 13 November 2012, in a debate on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the High

Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Valentin Inzko, stated that during the reporting period there had been a marked rise in challenges to the Peace Agreement, in particular to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina. He added that Bosnia and Herzegovina was in a critical phase and that the international community must express more clearly than ever what was expected of the political leaders of Bosnia and Herzegovina and what would not be tolerated. They must stop their divisive behaviour and start leading the way to the country's full reintegration.

The Council members noted that the security situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina had remained calm and stable. With respect to the current political situation, they supported the full implementation of the Peace Agreement and called upon all political parties and leaders to engage constructively and patiently in nation building.

On 14 November, the Council, by its resolution 2074 (2012), extended the mandate of the European Union military mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina for another year.

On 14 May 2013, the Council held its biannual debate on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Valentin Inzko, introduced his report on the implementation of the Peace Agreement (S/2013/263), which covered the period from 27 October 2012 to 20 April 2013.

Cyprus

On 16 January 2013, the Council held a private meeting with the countries contributing troops and police to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNFICYP, Lisa Buttenheim, briefed the Council.

On 17 January, the Council held consultations of the whole to discuss the report of the Secretary-General on UNFICYP (S/2013/7). In her briefing, the Special Representative stated that the situation in the buffer zone had remained generally calm and stable. She stressed the need for the active engagement of both sides with UNFICYP.

Council members commended the role of UNFICYP and took note of the general calm and stability in the buffer zone. They expressed hope for progress on the political track following the elections in Cyprus in February 2013. They supported the Secretary-General's recommendation to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for six months.

On 24 January, the Council, by its resolution 2089 (2013), extended the mandate of UNFICYP until 31 July 2013. The resolution was adopted with 14 votes in favour and 1 abstention.

On 30 May, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus, Alexander Downer, briefed the Council in informal consultations on his efforts to provide good offices with a view to the resumption of negotiations between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities since the election on 24 February of Nicos Anastasiades as President of the Republic.

Some members of the Council, while welcoming the announcement that negotiations between the two parties would resume, said that their understanding was that the first priority of the Cypriot authorities was to deal with the unprecedented economic crisis affecting the country.

Several delegations urged the United Nations to continue its role in support of the parties in order to rebuild trust between the two communities during the current economic crisis.

On 15 July, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General briefed the Council in closed consultations on the situation in Cyprus, which she described as generally calm and stable. She expressed concern, however, that parties continued to circumvent UNFICYP authority within the buffer zone. Members of the Council expressed support to extend the mission's mandate. Council members called upon all parties concerned to respect UNFICYP authority within the buffer zone and expressed support for renewed negotiations to resolve the question of Cyprus.

On 30 July, the Council, by its resolution 2114 (2013), extended the mandate of UNFICYP.

Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

On 21 August 2012, the Council held a debate on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). The Prime Minister of Serbia, Ivica Dačić, and Hashim Thaçi of Kosovo participated in the meeting. On the basis of the report of the Secretary-

General (S/2012/603), the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Kosovo and Head of UNMIK, Farid Zarif, reviewed the political and security developments in Kosovo over the past three months. He noted that the situation on the ground remained tense and that ethnic tensions partially explained the low number of displaced persons who had decided to return to their regions of origin. The members of the Council stressed the importance of resuming the bilateral dialogue.

On 27 November, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General briefed the Council on UNMIK. He said that, thanks to the political will and courage demonstrated by Belgrade and Pristina, there had been significant progress during two sessions of European Union-facilitated dialogue on 19 October and 7 November, but that it would be unreasonable to expect solutions to emerge easily or quickly. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Serbia, Ivan Mrkić, and Enver Hoxhaj of Kosovo also delivered statements. The Council members expressed support for UNMIK activities and European Union-facilitated dialogue.

On 22 March 2013, the Special Representative informed the Council that, since his last briefing in November 2012, there had been some important positive developments thanks to the direct Belgrade-Pristina engagement in the high-level political dialogue facilitated by the European Union. He said that the political dialogue was at a critical stage and encouraged the Council to take stock of the achievements made so far and to support both sides in their endeavours to reach agreements, especially regarding difficult issues specific to the situation in northern Kosovo. The Council also heard the Prime Minister of Serbia, Ivica Dačić, and Hashim Thaçi of Kosovo, who confirmed their commitment to the political dialogue facilitated by the European Union.

On 14 June, the Special Representative briefed the Council on the situation in Kosovo. This was the first Council meeting since the first agreement on principles governing the normalization of relations between Belgrade and Pristina of 19 April and the subsequent implementation plan agreed on 22 May. The Prime Minister of Serbia, Ivica Dačić, and Hashim Thaçi of Kosovo made statements. Council members supported the agreement of 19 April, facilitated by the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Catherine Ashton. Council members supported the continued efforts of UNMIK to implement the Council's mandate.

Thematic and other issues

Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

By a note (S/2012/677), the President of the Council circulated on 30 August 2012 the report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) of that same date, which had been communicated in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 1929 (2010).

Non-proliferation (Islamic Republic of Iran)

On 20 September 2012, the Council met for a briefing on the sanctions regime concerning the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and Permanent Representative of Colombia, Néstor Osorio, delivered his 90-day report on the work of the Committee to the Council covering the period from 12 June to 12 September. In his report, the Chair noted, inter alia, that the Committee had received several communications relating to the implementation of relevant Council measures and that the Committee, among others, was seeking the full cooperation of Member States in gathering information about an incident involving the inspection and seizure of three shipping containers of arms and arms-related materiel on board the M/V *Victoria*.

Following the briefing, Council members voiced strong support for the work of the Committee and the Panel of Experts.

On 13 December 2012, the Permanent Representative of Colombia and Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) presented to the Council the 90-day report of the Committee covering the period from 13 September to 4 December, during which the Committee held two meetings and conducted additional work using the no-objection procedure. The Chair said that the Committee continued its discussion on the recommendations contained in the final report of 4 June of the Panel of Experts (S/2012/395) and was briefed by the Panel on its midterm report of 9 November, which was submitted in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 2049 (2012).

Following the briefing, Council members renewed their firm support for the work of the Committee and the Panel of Experts and expressed appreciation to the outgoing Chair of the Committee for his efforts since January 2010.

On 6 March, the members of the Council held a public meeting to hear an open briefing by the Permanent Representative of Australia, Gary Francis Quinlan, in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), on the work of the Committee from 5 December 2012 to 4 March 2013.

The members of the Council commended the efforts of the Committee in carrying out its mandate and renewed their firm support for the work of that body.

On 5 June 2013, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2105 (2013), in which it extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to paragraph 29 of resolution 1929 (2010) until 9 July 2014 and expressed its intent to review the mandate and take appropriate action regarding further extension no later than 9 June 2014.

On 15 July, the members of the Council held a public meeting to hear an open briefing by the Permanent Representative of Australia, Gary Francis Quinlan, in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), on the work of the Committee from 6 March to 15 July 2013. He noted the Committee's consideration of the final report of the Panel of Experts, as well as its review of alleged violations and responses to communications from Member States.

The members of the Council commended the efforts of the Committee in carrying out its mandate and renewed their support for the work of the Committee and the Panel. The members of the Council reiterated their support for negotiations in the "five plus one" framework and underlined the need to pursue a comprehensive solution to the Iranian nuclear issue through dialogue and negotiations.

Non-proliferation (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)

On 21 August 2012, the Council held consultations of the whole on the quarterly report of the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006). The Acting Chair and Deputy Permanent Representative of Portugal, João Maria Cabral, reported on the work of the Committee during the period from 17 May to 21 August 2012, pursuant to paragraph 12 (g) of the resolution. In his report, the Chair noted that during the reporting period the Committee had received two reports on alleged violations of the measures imposed under resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009) and information on cases previously reported. He also took note of the extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1874 (2009), following the adoption of resolution 2050 (2012) on 12 June.

On 29 November, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and Permanent Representative of Portugal, José Filipe Moraes Cabral, presented the 90-day report of the Committee to the Council in closed consultations. He said that during the reporting period the Committee had held one meeting to discuss the recommendations in the final report of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1874 (2009) submitted in June 2012 (S/2012/422). The Committee also continued to perform its duties through informal consultations and the no-objection procedure.

The Council members called for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions by all States.

On 12 December, the Council held consultations of the whole to address the serious situation and the concerns arising from the launch on the same day by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea using ballistic missile technology. Members of the Council agreed on press elements condemning the launch as a clear violation of resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009).

On 22 January 2013, the Council, in its resolution 2087 (2013), condemned the launch in December 2012 by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and strengthened the measures imposed in resolution 1718 (2006), as modified in resolution 1874 (2009).

On 12 February, the Council held urgent consultations of the whole to address the situation arising from the nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Following the consultations, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it strongly condemned the nuclear test, a grave violation of Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009) and 2087 (2013). The Council recalled its resolution 2087 (2013), which had been adopted unanimously, in which it expressed its determination to take significant action in the event of a further nuclear test by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The members said that they would begin work immediately on appropriate measures in a Council resolution.

On 21 February, the Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and Permanent Representative of Luxembourg, Sylvie Lucas, delivered the 90-day report of the Committee to the Council in consultations. The Chair briefed the Council on the Committee's ongoing activities, including the follow-up measures on the implementation of resolution 2087 (2013). Members of the Council condemned the launch conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which used ballistic missile technology, and the nuclear test. They also called upon the Committee to strengthen its role and activities in this regard.

On 5 March, during consultations of the whole, the delegation of the United States of America introduced a draft resolution (S/2013/136) following the nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 12 February.

On 7 March, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2094 (2013), in which it condemned in the strongest terms the third nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 12 February, reaffirmed the Council's decision that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes, as well as ballistic missile programmes, in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and further strengthened sanctions against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In the resolution, the Council also affirmed that it would keep the country's actions under continuous review and expressed its determination to take further significant measures in the event of a further launch or nuclear test by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On 16 May, the Chair of the Committee and Permanent Representative of Luxembourg, Sylvie Lucas, briefed the Council on the activities of the Committee, in particular regarding the follow-up to resolution 2094 (2013), including the reappointment of the members currently serving on the Panel of Experts and the procedure for the selection of an eighth expert, the adjustment of the Panel's reporting schedule, the drafting of a new implementation assistance notice, as mandated in paragraph 22 of the resolution, and the update of existing implementation assistance notices. The Committee had sent to all Member States a note verbale highlighting the key elements of resolution 2094 (2013) related to States' reporting obligations and informing them of the updates to the consolidated list and the lists of items prohibited for export to and import from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Committee was considering the Chair's proposal to hold an open briefing for all interested United Nations Member States on a date agreed by the Committee to share information about the work of the Committee and the Panel as part of the Committee's outreach efforts to further the implementation of the measures contained in the relevant resolutions. This proposal had also been included in the revised programme of work that was currently under the Committee's consideration.

The Council members once again recalled their strong condemnation of the third nuclear test carried out by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 12 February and reaffirmed the need to denuclearize the Korean peninsula. Concerning the report, they urged the Committee to continue its efforts and stressed the need for Member States to cooperate fully with the Committee.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

On 7 May 2013, the Council held a briefing on the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), in particular its cooperation with the United Nations. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, Leonid Kozhara, Chairperson-in-Office of OSCE, briefed the Council on the priorities of his country's term of office at the helm of that organization. The Council members unanimously welcomed the priorities established for OSCE during the term of office of Ukraine. They acknowledged the major contribution of OSCE to the promotion of peace and security in its area of operation.

Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council

On 14 November 2012, the Chairs of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities and the Committees established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism and resolution 1540 (2004) submitted the six-monthly reports on the work of those Committees.

On 7 December, the Council received briefings from the five outgoing Chairs of its subsidiary bodies: Hardeep Singh Puri, Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea; Peter Wittig, Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) and the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict; Néstor Osorio, Chair of the Committees established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan and resolution 1737 (2006); José Filipe Moraes Cabral, Chair of the Committees established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) and resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya and the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions; and Baso Sangqu, Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa.

On 10 May 2013, the Council heard briefings by the Chairs of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and the Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004), which deal with sanctions against Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities, counter-terrorism, and the prevention of access to weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery by non-State actors, respectively. The Permanent Representatives of Australia, the Republic of Korea and Morocco, in their capacity as Chairs of those Committees, outlined the cooperation activities carried out between the Committees and their expert groups. The Chairs declared their preparedness to hold regular meetings in order to improve the coordination of their work not only in terms of assistance, information-sharing and outreach but also in the planning and conduct of field visits and staff training. The Council members congratulated the three Chairs on their work and recognized the importance of cooperation and coordination among the various Committees and expert groups.

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)

On 17 December 2012, the Council, in its resolution 2082 (2012), decided to review the implementation of the sanctions measures outlined in the same resolution in 18 months and make adjustments, as necessary, to support peace and stability in Afghanistan. The Council also decided, in order to assist the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) in fulfilling its mandate, that the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, established pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1526 (2004), should also support the Committee for a period of 30 months, with its mandate set out in the annex to the resolution.

Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities

On 17 December 2012, the Council, in its resolution 2083 (2012), decided to review the implementation of the sanctions measures outlined in the same resolution in 18 months and make adjustments, as necessary. The Council also decided, in order to assist the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) in fulfilling its mandate, as well as to support the Ombudsperson, to extend the mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, established pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 1526 (2004), and its members, for a further period of 30 months. The Council also extended the mandate of the Office of the Ombudsperson, established by resolution 1904 (2009), for a period of 30 months.

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia

On 6 December 2012, the Council members were briefed in consultations of the whole by the Permanent Representative of Pakistan and Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia, Masood Khan. He informed

Council members of the conclusions and main findings of the final report of the Panel of Experts on Liberia.

Council members commended the Permanent Representative for his work as Chair of the Committee. They also commended the work of the Panel of Experts, especially on the criminal and financial networks related to the supporters of Laurent Gbagbo, as well as on mercenaries and militias in the eastern part of Liberia. Council members encouraged closer cooperation between UNMIL and UNOCI on the aforementioned issues.

On 12 December, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2079 (2012), in which it extended for one year its sanctions measures concerning Liberia, along with the mandate of the Panel of Experts.

On 13 June 2013, the Council held consultations of the whole on the sanctions concerning Liberia. The Permanent Representative of Pakistan, Masood Khan, briefed the Council as Chair of the Committee. The Chair said that the Panel of Experts, whose mandate was extended in resolution 2079 (2012), continued to investigate violations of the arms embargo and cross-border attacks, including emerging security concerns along the Liberia-Sierra Leone border. The Panel provided an update on the activities and assets of individuals still subject to the travel ban and asset freeze. Council members agreed that the arms embargo should remain in place, given the continued threat of cross-border attacks, the lack of legislation to allow it to be enforced and the failure of the Government to mark weapons. Council members also agreed to review the targeted sanctions following the Panel's final report.

Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea

On 12 March 2013, the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea, Kim Sook, in his capacity as Chair of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea, briefed the Council in consultations of the whole on the Committee's work over the past 120-day period, with a focus on its informal consultations of 15 February and the findings and recommendations of the midterm briefing of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea.

The members of the Council recognized that the security situation in Somalia remained volatile and that strict adherence to the sanctions regimes, including arms and charcoal embargoes and individual sanctions, was essential to the promotion of the Somali peace process.

On 18 July, the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea briefed the Council in closed consultations in his capacity as Chair of the Committee on its work over the past 120 days, including Committee deliberations over the final reports of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea (S/2013/413 and S/2013/440) and discussion of the report of the Emergency Relief Coordinator to the Council pursuant to resolution 2060 (2012) (see S/2013/415). Council members highlighted the important role played by the Monitoring Group and underscored the need for the strict implementation of sanctions.

On 24 July, the Council, by its resolution 2111 (2013), extended the mandate of the Monitoring Group until 25 November 2014 and renewed the humanitarian relief provisions until 25 October 2014.

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security

On 26 September 2012, the Council held a high-level debate on peace and security in the Middle East and cooperation with the League of Arab States. The debate was presided over by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany and was also attended by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan, China, Colombia, France, Guatemala, Morocco, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Togo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The Council heard briefings by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary General of the League of Arab States, Nabil Elaraby. After the debate, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/20), in which it recognized and further encouraged efforts by the League of Arab States towards promoting international responses to the transformations in the region, welcomed its intensifying cooperation with the United Nations, supported the efforts of the Joint Special Representative for Syria and called for strengthened cooperation between both organizations across a broad agenda. In the statement, the Council reiterated its commitment to a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. It recalled its statements to the press of 12 and 14 September regarding recent attacks on diplomatic personnel and premises and reaffirmed that such acts were unjustifiable regardless of their perpetrator, motivation or location. It also stressed the importance of respect and understanding for religious and cultural diversity throughout the world.

On 13 February 2013, the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Catherine Ashton, briefed the Council on strengthening cooperation between the European Union and the United Nations to contribute to international peace and security. The High Representative reaffirmed the full support of the European Union for the work of the Council and spoke about European Union cooperation with regional and international partners in Africa, Europe and the Middle East. The members of the Council noted the importance of establishing closer cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations and acknowledged the valuable contribution of the European Union in addressing global threats and challenges, especially in the fields of conflict prevention, crisis management, peacekeeping and peacebuilding.

United Nations peacekeeping operations

On 12 December 2012, the Council held a briefing to discuss the question of inter-mission cooperation in peacekeeping operations, with the participation of the Minister of State and Foreign Affairs of Portugal, Paulo Portas, and Pavan Kapoor, a high official of the Government of India. The Under-Secretaries-General for Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support briefed the Member States on the subject discussed.

On 21 January 2013, the Council held an open debate on the theme "United Nations peacekeeping: a multidimensional approach", presided over by the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan, Jalil Abbas Jilani. The Secretary-General delivered a statement. Following the debate, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 2086 (2013), the first comprehensive resolution on peacekeeping in 10 years. In the resolution, the Council commended the critical role of United Nations peacekeeping operations in the maintenance of international peace and security. Its particular focus was on multidimensional peacekeeping missions and ways and means of further improving their overall planning and management for effectively carrying out their mandates, including facilitating post-conflict peacebuilding, prevention of relapse into armed conflict and progress towards sustainable peace and development. In the ensuing debate, Member States stressed the importance of multidimensional peacekeeping missions in managing complex crises.

On 26 June, the Force Commanders of MONUSCO, UNMIL and UNOCI, Lieutenant General Carlos Alberto dos Santos Cruz, Major General Leonard Muriuki Ngondi and Major General Muhammad Iqbal Asi, respectively, briefed the Council on the use of modern technology, inter-mission cooperation and in-mission assessment of predeployment training. The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hervé Ladsous, also gave a briefing.

Post-conflict peacebuilding

On 20 December 2012, the Council held an open debate on post-conflict peacebuilding, with the participation of the Secretary-General and 42 delegations. Council members had before them the report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict (S/2012/746). In his opening remarks, the Secretary-General commended the significant progress achieved in advancing the peacebuilding agenda and underlined the three elements that were critical to preventing relapse and producing more resilient States and societies, namely inclusivity, institution-building and sustained international support.

In the presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/29) adopted during the meeting, Council members stressed the need for more coordinated, coherent and integrated efforts and emphasized the importance of focused, well-defined, balanced and sustained support to partnerships with post-conflict countries. The Council also recognized the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding and reaffirmed that national ownership and national responsibility were essential to establishing sustainable peace.

On 25 April 2013, the Council held a briefing on post-conflict peacebuilding to discuss the report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its sixth session (S/2013/63). The Permanent Representative of Bangladesh and former Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission, Abulkalam Abdul Momen, provided a briefing to the Council, as did the current Chair of the

Commission and Permanent Representative of Croatia, Ranko Vilović.

During a subsequent informal interactive dialogue on 26 April, the Chair of the Commission, the Chairs of country-specific configurations, representatives of the countries on the Commission's agenda and the Peacebuilding Support Office were invited to share their views on the Commission. The informal meeting focused on the practical ways in which the Commission could assist the work of the Council. It was generally agreed that the potential of the Commission had not been exploited fully but that there were specific ways to make progress with the necessary ownership and leadership by representatives of agenda countries, in addition to the States members of both the Commission and the Council.

Children and armed conflict

On 19 September 2012, the Council held an open debate on children and armed conflict with a special focus on accountability for perpetrators of violations and abuses against children in armed conflict. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Leila Zerrougui, submitted the annual report of the Secretary-General (S/2012/261) and briefed the Council on her work, as did the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hervé Ladsous, and the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Anthony Lake. The Council was also addressed by the President of the International Center for Transitional Justice, David Tolbert, on how to better achieve accountability for crimes against children in armed conflict.

Council members stressed their broad support for the United Nations children and armed conflict agenda and the important role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict. Some Council members expressed concern about the fact that the report of the Secretary-General included certain situations that were not on the Council's agenda.

The Council adopted resolution 2068 (2012), with 11 votes in favour and 4 abstentions, in which it reiterated the readiness of the Council to take all measures necessary to protect children in armed conflict.

On 17 June 2013, the Council held an open debate on children and armed conflict. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Leila Zerrougui, presented the twelfth annual report of the Secretary-General (S/2013/245). The Special Representative said that there had been marked progress, especially in relation to dialogue with parties to armed conflict and action plans, but noted disturbing new trends and concerns for children. The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hervé Ladsous, the Deputy Director of UNICEF, Yoka Brandt, and the Associate Vice-President of Save the Children, Greg Ramm, also delivered statements.

The Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2013/8), in which it, inter alia, stressed its commitment to effectively deal with persistent perpetrators of the six grave violations against children in armed conflict.

Protection of civilians in armed conflict

On 12 February 2013, the Council held an open debate on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, in which 72 States participated, and adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2013/2) thereon. The Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Republic of Korea presided over the debate. Among the high-level attendees were the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Rwanda and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan. The Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navanethem Pillay, and the Director for International Law and Cooperation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Philip Spoerri, briefed the Council.

On 17 July, the Council held an open debate to discuss the protection of journalists in armed conflict. This was the first Council meeting devoted to the subject since the adoption of resolution 1738 (2006) in December 2006. The Council received a briefing from the Deputy Secretary-General, Jan Eliasson. The Council also received briefings from four journalists: Kathleen Carroll, Richard Engel, Ghaith Abdul-Ahad and Mustafa Haji Abdinur, which marked the first time that journalists had briefed the Council.

The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security

On 24 September 2012, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany, in his capacity as President of the Council for the month of September, addressed the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels.

On 17 October, the Council held an open thematic debate on peace and justice, with a special focus on the role of the International Criminal Court, which was presided over by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guatemala, Harold Caballeros. The Secretary-General delivered an introductory statement. The Council heard briefings by the President of the International Criminal Court, Sang-Hyun Song, and the Director of the Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division, Phakiso Mochochoko, who spoke on behalf of the Prosecutor of the Court.

On 30 January 2013, the Council received an interim briefing on the rule of law, as the report requested in its presidential statement of 19 January 2012 (S/PRST/2012/1) had been delayed. The Deputy Secretary-General, Jan Eliasson, briefed the Council on the institutional changes introduced by the United Nations to bolster its support for rule of law activities in conflict and post-conflict situations.

In the closed consultations that followed, Council members generally expressed appreciation for the briefing and offered preliminary remarks while awaiting the report of the Secretary-General.

Women and peace and security

On 31 October 2012, the Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/23), in which it underlined the primary role of national Governments affected by armed conflicts in enhancing the participation of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding within the framework of the women and peace and security agenda.

On 30 November, the Council held an open debate on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, in which 60 speakers participated. In addition to Member States, the Deputy Secretary-General, Jan Eliasson, the Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), Michelle Bachelet, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hervé Ladsous, and the President and founder of Femmes Africa Solidarité, Bineta Diop, delivered statements to the Council.

On 17 April 2013, the Council held a high-level open debate on women and peace and security to discuss the report of the Secretary-General on sexual violence in conflict (S/2013/149). The meeting was presided over by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Rwanda, Louise Mushikiwabo. The Secretary-General provided a briefing to the Council, as did the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Zainab Hawa Bangura. Saran Keïta Diakité made a statement on behalf of the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) Working Group on Women, Peace and Security. In addition to the Council members, over 60 delegations from the wider United Nations membership participated in the full-day meeting.

On 24 June, the Council held an open debate on the theme "Women, peace and security: addressing impunity and effective justice for crimes of sexual violence in conflict" and adopted resolution 2106 (2013). The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, William Hague, presided over the debate. France, Guatemala and Morocco were also represented at the ministerial level. The Secretary-General, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Zainab Hawa Bangura, Special Envoy of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Angelina Jolie, and the Legal Consultant to the Women's Initiatives for Gender Justice, Jane Adong Anywar, briefed the Council. Over 40 non-Council members participated.

International Tribunals for Rwanda and the Former Yugoslavia

On 5 December 2012, the Council held a debate to consider the reports of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (S/2012/594 and S/2012/592, respectively). The Council received briefings by the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, Theodor Meron, and the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, Vagn

Joensen. The Council also heard briefings by the Prosecutors of both Tribunals, Serge Brammertz and Hassan Bubacar Jallow. The Council was also briefed on the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals and considered the report thereon (see S/2012/849).

On 12 December, the Council adopted resolution 2080 (2012), by which it extended the term of office of the five judges of the Appeals Chamber of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda until 31 December 2014 or until completion of the cases to which they had been assigned, if sooner. The Council requested the Tribunal to report, as part of its pending report to the Council on the completion strategy, on the projected schedule of the coordinated transition of functions of the Mechanism with a view to completing all remaining work in the Tribunal and its closure as early as possible and no later than 31 December 2014.

On 17 December, the Council adopted resolution 2081 (2012) with 14 votes in favour, none against and 1 abstention. In the resolution, the Council requested the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia to take all possible measures to complete its work as expeditiously as possible with the aim to facilitate the closure of the Tribunal, taking into account resolution 1966 (2010). The Council extended the term of office of five Appeals Chamber judges at the Tribunal and eight permanent Trial Chamber judges until 31 December 2013 or until the completion of the cases to which they are assigned, if sooner. It also extended the term of office of four ad litem judges of the Trial Chambers until 1 June 2013 and those of four other ad litem Trial Chamber judges until 31 December 2013 or until the completion of the cases to which they were assigned, if sooner.

On 25 May, the Council issued a statement to the press on the contribution of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in the fight against impunity. In that statement, the Council members recalled that 2013 marked the twentieth anniversary of resolution 827 (1993), by which the Council had unanimously established the Tribunal. They recognized the contribution of the Tribunal in the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of concern to the international community.

On 12 June, the Council held an open debate at which the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, Theodor Meron, its Prosecutor, Serge Brammertz, the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, Vagn Joensen, and its Prosecutor, Hassan Bubacar Jallow, presented their latest six-monthly reports to the Council on the progress of the Tribunals in fulfilling their completion strategies and the transition to the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals. In addition to Council members, several non-Council member States made statements, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Liechtenstein (on behalf of Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Jordan, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste and Uruguay), the Netherlands, Serbia and the European Union.

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

On 14 September 2012, the Council issued a statement to the press on attacks against diplomatic premises, in which it condemned in the strongest terms the series of violent attacks against embassies and consular premises of Member States in multiple locations on 13 and 14 September.

On 18 January 2013, the Council issued a statement to the press on the terrorist attack in In Amenas, Algeria, launched on 16 January. The members of the Council condemned the attack in the strongest terms, which had resulted in numerous deaths and injuries, and expressed their deep sympathy and sincere condolences to the victims of these heinous acts and their families and to the people and Governments of Algeria and those countries whose nationals had been affected.

On 1 February, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it condemned in the strongest terms the terrorist attack against the Embassy of the United States of America in Ankara, which resulted in one death and several injuries. The Council expressed its sincere condolences and condemned the new and recurring acts of violence against diplomatic and consular representatives. In addition, it reaffirmed the need to combat by all means terrorist acts that threaten international peace and security.

On 22 March, the Council issued a statement to the press, in which it condemned in the strongest terms the terrorist attack in a mosque in Damascus on

21 March, causing 40 deaths, including a senior Muslim cleric, and injuries to dozens of civilians.

On 24 May, the Council issued a statement to the press on the terrorist attacks that had occurred in Agadez and Arlit, Niger, on 23 May. The members of the Council condemned in the strongest terms those attacks, for which the Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa had claimed responsibility, and which had caused numerous deaths and injuries. They expressed their deep sympathy and sincere condolences to the families of the victims of those heinous acts.

On 26 May, the members issued a statement to the press on the terrorist attack of 24 May in Kabul, in which it condemned in the strongest terms the attack, which was centred on a compound of a United Nations-affiliated organization, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), causing a number of deaths and injuries, including injuries among staff members of IOM and the International Labour Organization, for which responsibility had been claimed by the Taliban.

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts: a comprehensive approach to counter-terrorism

On 15 January 2013, the Council held an open debate on a comprehensive approach to counter-terrorism, presided over by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, Hina Rabbani Khar. The Secretary-General delivered a statement, and several high-level representatives of Council members participated as well. A comprehensive presidential statement (S/PRST/2013/1) was adopted at the conclusion of the debate.

Threats to international peace and security: illicit cross-border trafficking and movement

On 8 November 2012, the Council held informal consultations to consider the report of the Secretary-General on illicit cross-border trafficking and movement (S/2012/777). The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs said that 20 United Nations agencies and 3 international organizations (International Criminal Police Organization, World Customs Organization and IOM) had come together to prepare the report, which was a testament to the multifaceted and complex nature of the subject. He emphasized that enforcement alone was not the solution and that a larger approach of integrating the rule of law, development, security and human rights was essential to tackle illicit trafficking.

Welcoming the report, some members saw it as an important first step towards bringing the issue closer to the work of the Council and expressed the view that the Council should work across the United Nations system and seek to pull together related strands of activity wherever possible. Other members emphasized that the existing system of tackling illicit trafficking was adequate and no new system was needed.

Maintenance of international peace and security: piracy

On 19 November 2012, the Council held an open debate on the theme "Maintenance of international peace and security: piracy", in which 44 delegations participated and the Council adopted a presidential statement. Presenting the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 2020 (2011) (S/2012/783), the Deputy Secretary-General, Jan Eliasson, said that combating piracy required a multidimensional approach and that what was needed immediately in that regard was better coordination between all actors, stronger capacity to prosecute piracy cases and imprison convicts and the establishment of a framework governing the use of private security personnel. In its presidential statement (S/PRST/2012/24), the Council stressed the need for a comprehensive response to repress piracy and tackle its underlying causes for a durable eradication of piracy and armed robbery at sea and illegal activities connected therewith.

Maintenance of international peace and security: conflict prevention and natural resources

On 19 June 2013, the Council held an open debate on the theme "Maintenance of international peace and security: conflict prevention and natural resources". The Council was briefed by the Deputy Secretary-General, Jan Eliasson, the Chair of the Africa Progress Panel, Kofi Annan, the Managing Director of the World Bank, Caroline Anstey, and the Under-Secretary-General and Associate Administrator of UNDP, Rebeca Grynspan.

Peace and security in Africa

On 15 April 2013, the Council held a high-level briefing on the theme "Peace and security in Africa: prevention of conflicts in Africa — addressing the root causes". The meeting was presided over by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Rwanda, Louise Mushikiwabo. The Secretary-General participated in the meeting, as did the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Togo and the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia, who represented the Chairperson of the African Union. The Council adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2013/4), in which it recognized the importance of a comprehensive strategy comprising operational and structural measures for the prevention of armed conflicts and encouraged the development of measures to address the root causes of conflicts in order to ensure sustainable peace.

On 13 May, the Council held a debate on the challenges in the fight against terrorism in Africa in the context of maintaining international peace and security. The President of Togo, Faure Essozimna Gnassingbé, presided over the meeting. The Secretary-General delivered a statement, as did the Director General of the Intergovernmental Action Group against Money-Laundering in West Africa, Abdullahi Shehu. The representatives of the African Union, the European Union, ECOWAS and IGAD also participated in the debate.

In the presidential statement adopted at that meeting (S/PRST/2013/5), the Council noted with deep concern that terrorism continued to pose a serious threat to international peace and security, the enjoyment of human rights and the social and economic development of States, and undermined stability and prosperity in Africa, and in particular that that threat had become more diffuse, with an increase, in various regions of the world, in terrorist acts, including those motivated by intolerance and extremism.

The Council also invited the Secretary-General to submit, within six months, a concise report providing a comprehensive survey and assessment of the work of the United Nations system to help national, subregional and regional entities in Africa in fighting terrorism, with a view to continuing the consideration of possible steps in that regard.

Other matters

Implementation of the note by the President of the Council (S/2006/507)

On 26 November 2012, the Council held an open debate on its working methods, in which more than 30 delegations participated. Most speakers acknowledged progress towards greater transparency and efficiency in the work of the Council, including the improvement in its engagement with other United Nations organs, regional organizations and troop-contributing countries.

Secretary-General's retreat

On 22 and 23 April 2013, the Secretary-General held the annual retreat for the permanent representatives of the States members of the Council and their partners in Manhasset, United States of America. During the retreat, three broad issues were discussed: the traditional boundaries of peacekeeping, the mandate of peacekeeping missions and the security implications of climate change.

Expression of sympathy on the passing of the former President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Hugo Rafael Chávez Frías

On 6 March 2013, the members of the Council observed a minute of silence in remembrance of the late President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Hugo Rafael Chávez Frías.

Expression of sympathy on the passing of the former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Margaret Thatcher

On 17 April 2013, at the opening of the high-level open debate on women and peace and security, the members of the Council observed a minute of silence in tribute to the memory of the former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Margaret Thatcher.

Briefings by the Department of Political Affairs ("horizon scanning")

On 7 August 2012, the Council was briefed by the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs during the monthly "horizon scanning" by the Department of Political Affairs. The briefing and subsequent debate focused on Somalia and the situation in Camp Ashraf.

On 17 September, the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs provided a horizon scanning to the Council during consultations of the whole, covering United Nations electoral assistance to Member States. The briefing focused on principles guiding electoral assistance, lessons learned from previous assistance missions and trends regarding violence in the context of elections.

On 4 June 2013, the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Oscar Fernandez-Taranco, briefed the Council in a closed session on the Sahel, Iraq and Kuwait and the Syrian Arab Republic, focusing on preparations for a second conference in Geneva.

Implementation of the note by the President of the Council (S/2010/507) ("wrap-up" sessions)

Pursuant to the note of 12 December 2012 by the President of the Council (S/2012/922), wrap-up sessions were convened as private meetings in January, February, April, May and June 2013. In accordance with the private meeting format, non-Council members were invited to attend in an observer capacity.

Annual report of the Security Council

On 8 November 2012, the Council adopted its annual report for the period from 1 August 2011 to 31 July 2012 (A/67/2). On 15 November, the Permanent Representative of India, in his capacity as President of the Council for the month, presented the annual report to the General Assembly.

Part I
Activities relating to all questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

I
Resolutions adopted by the Security Council during the period from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

Resolution number	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*
2064 (2012)	30 August 2012	The situation in the Middle East (UNIFIL)
2065 (2012)	12 September 2012	The situation in Sierra Leone
2066 (2012)	17 September 2012	The situation in Liberia
2067 (2012)	18 September 2012	The situation in Somalia
2068 (2012)	19 September 2012	Children and armed conflict
2069 (2012)	9 October 2012	The situation in Afghanistan
2070 (2012)	12 October 2012	The question concerning Haiti
2071 (2012)	12 October 2012	Peace and security in Africa
2072 (2012)	31 October 2012	The situation in Somalia
2073 (2012)	7 November 2012	The situation in Somalia
2074 (2012)	14 November 2012	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina
2075 (2012)	16 November 2012	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
2076 (2012)	20 November 2012	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo
2077 (2012)	21 November 2012	The situation in Somalia
2078 (2012)	28 November 2012	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo
2079 (2012)	12 December 2012	The situation in Liberia

2080 (2012)	12 December 2012	International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994
2081 (2012)	17 December 2012	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991
2082 (2012)	17 December 2012	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
2083 (2012)	17 December 2012	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
2084 (2012)	19 December 2012	The situation in the Middle East (UNDOF)
2085 (2012)	20 December 2012	The situation in Mali
2086 (2013)	21 January 2013	United Nations peacekeeping operations
2087 (2013)	22 January 2013	Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea
2088 (2013)	24 January 2013	The situation in the Central African Republic
2089 (2013)	24 January 2013	The situation in Cyprus
2090 (2013)	13 February 2013	The situation in Burundi
2091 (2013)	14 February 2013	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
2092 (2013)	22 February 2013	The situation in Guinea-Bissau
2093 (2013)	6 March 2013	The situation in Somalia
2094 (2013)	7 March 2013	Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea
2095 (2013)	14 March 2013	The situation in Libya
2096 (2013)	19 March 2013	The situation in Afghanistan
2097 (2013)	26 March 2013	The situation in Sierra Leone
2098 (2013)	28 March 2013	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo
2099 (2013)	25 April 2013	The situation concerning Western Sahara

2100 (2013)	25 April 2013	The situation in Mali
2101 (2013)	25 April 2013	The situation in Côte d'Ivoire
2102 (2013)	2 May 2013	The situation in Somalia
2103 (2013)	22 May 2013	The situation in Guinea-Bissau
2104 (2013)	29 May 2013	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
2105 (2013)	5 June 2013	Non-proliferation
2106 (2013)	24 June 2013	Women and peace and security
2107 (2013)	27 June 2013	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait
2108 (2013)	27 June 2013	The situation in the Middle East (UNDOF)
2109 (2013)	11 July 2013	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
2110 (2013)	24 July 2013	The situation concerning Iraq
2111 (2013)	24 July 2013	The situation in Somalia
2112 (2013)	30 July 2013	The situation in Côte d'Ivoire
2113 (2013)	30 July 2013	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
2114 (2013)	30 July 2013	The situation in Cyprus

II

Statements made and/or issued by the President of the Security Council during the period from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

Statement by the President	*Date*	*Subject*
S/PRST/2012/19	31 August 2012	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
S/PRST/2012/20	26 September 2012	The situation in the Middle East
S/PRST/2012/21	9 October 2012	The situation in Sierra Leone
S/PRST/2012/22	19 October 2012	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo
S/PRST/2012/23	31 October 2012	Women and peace and security
S/PRST/2012/24	19 November 2012	Maintenance of international peace and security
S/PRST/2012/25	30 November 2012	The situation in Sierra Leone
S/PRST/2012/26	10 December 2012	Peace and security in Africa
S/PRST/2012/27	19 December 2012	The situation in Timor-Leste
S/PRST/2012/28	19 December 2012	Central African region
S/PRST/2012/29	20 December 2012	Post-conflict peacebuilding
S/PRST/2013/1	15 January 2013	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
S/PRST/2013/2	12 February 2013	Protection of civilians in armed conflict
S/PRST/2013/3	15 February 2013	The situation in the Middle East
S/PRST/2013/4	15 April 2013	Peace and security in Africa
S/PRST/2013/5	13 May 2013	Peace and security in Africa
S/PRST/2013/6	29 May 2013	Central African region
S/PRST/2013/7	6 June 2013	The situation in Somalia
S/PRST/2013/8	17 June 2013	Children and armed conflict
S/PRST/2013/9	10 July 2013	The situation in the Middle East
S/PRST/2013/10	16 July 2013	Peace and security in Africa
S/PRST/2013/11	25 July 2013	The situation in the Great Lakes region

III

Official communiqués issued by the Security Council during the period from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

Symbol	*Date*	*Subject*
S/PV.6821	9 August 2012	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic
S/PV.6823	21 August 2012	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
S/PV.6828	6 September 2012	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Mission in Liberia
S/PV.6833	12 September 2012	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
S/PV.6863	14 November 2012	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
S/PV.6883	12 December 2012	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
S/PV.6901	16 January 2013	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
S/PV.6914	31 January 2013	Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507) Wrap-up session

Symbol	*Date*	*Subject*
S/PV.6923	21 February 2013	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
S/PV.6927	28 February 2013	Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507) Wrap-up session
S/PV.6931	6 March 2013	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
S/PV.6945	11 April 2013	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
S/PV.6957	30 April 2013	The situation in the Middle East Letter dated 25 April 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/247)
S/PV.6958	30 April 2013	Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507) Wrap-up session
S/PV.6972	30 May 2013	Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507) Wrap-up session
S/PV.6978	13 June 2013	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Symbol	*Date*	*Subject*
S/PV.6989	27 June 2013	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Mission in South Sudan
S/PV.6992	27 June 2013	Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507) Wrap-up session
S/PV.6996	10 July 2013	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
S/PV.6997	10 July 2013	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
S/PV.7005	18 July 2013	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

IV
Meetings of the Security Council held during the period from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6820	8 August 2012	The situation in Mali
6821	9 August 2012	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic
6822	21 August 2012	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2012/603)
6823	21 August 2012	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
6824	22 August 2012	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
6825	30 August 2012	The situation in the Middle East Letter dated 14 August 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/632)
6826	30 August 2012	The situation in the Middle East
6827	31 August 2012	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan Letter dated 10 August 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/624)
6828	6 September 2012	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Mission in Liberia

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6829	11 September 2012	The situation in Sierra Leone Ninth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (S/2012/679)
6830	11 September 2012	The situation in Liberia Twenty-fourth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia (S/2012/641)
6831	12 September 2012	The situation in Sierra Leone Ninth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (S/2012/679)
6832	12 September 2012	The situation in Libya Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (S/2012/675)
6833	12 September 2012	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
6834	17 September 2012	The situation in Liberia Twenty-fourth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia (S/2012/641)
6835	17 September 2012	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
6836	17 September 2012	Peace and security in Africa
6837	18 September 2012	The situation in Somalia Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2012/643)
6838	19 September 2012	Children and armed conflict Increased accountability for violations and abuses committed against children Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (S/2012/261)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
		Letter dated 6 September 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2012/685)
6839	20 September 2012	Non-proliferation Briefing by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)
6840	20 September 2012	The situation in Afghanistan Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2012/703)
6841	26 September 2012	The situation in the Middle East High-level meeting of the Security Council on peace and security in the Middle East Letter dated 6 September 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2012/686)
6842	3 October 2012	The question concerning Haiti Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (S/2012/678)
6843	9 October 2012	The situation in Afghanistan
6844	9 October 2012	The situation in Sierra Leone
6845	12 October 2012	The question concerning Haiti Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (S/2012/678)
6846	12 October 2012	The situation in Mali
6847	15 October 2012	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
6848	16 October 2012	The situation in Somalia Letter dated 12 October 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/764)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6849	17 October 2012	The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security Peace and justice, with a special focus on the role of the International Criminal Court Letter dated 1 October 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2012/731)
6850	19 October 2012	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo
6851	24 October 2012	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2012/771)
6852	31 October 2012	Women and peace and security Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security (S/2012/732) Letter dated 2 October 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2012/774)
6853	31 October 2012	The situation in Somalia
6854	7 November 2012	The situation in Somalia Letter dated 12 October 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/764)
6855	7 November 2012	The situation in Libya
6856	8 November 2012	Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly
6857	8 November 2012	The situation in Libya
6858	12 November 2012	Security Council mission Briefing by the Security Council mission to Timor-Leste (1 to 7 November 2012)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6859	12 November 2012	The situation in Timor-Leste Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (S/2012/765)
6860	13 November 2012	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina Letter dated 6 November 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/813)
6861	14 November 2012	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina Letter dated 6 November 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/813)
6862	14 November 2012	Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council
6863	14 November 2012	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
6864	16 November 2012	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2012/722)
6865	19 November 2012	Maintenance of international peace and security Piracy Letter dated 6 November 2012 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2012/814)
6866	20 November 2012	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo
6867	21 November 2012	The situation in Somalia Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 2020 (2011) (S/2012/783)
6868	21 November 2012	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2012/838)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6869	21 November 2012	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
6870	26 November 2012	Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507) Working methods Letter dated 19 November 2012 from the Permanent Representatives of India and Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2012/853)
6871	27 November 2012	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
6872	27 November 2012	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2012/818)
6873	28 November 2012	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo Letter dated 12 November 2012 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/843)
6874	28 November 2012	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (S/2012/820)
6875	29 November 2012	The situation concerning Iraq First report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 2061 (2012) (S/2012/848)
6876	30 November 2012	The situation in Sierra Leone
6877	30 November 2012	Women and peace and security Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security (S/2012/732)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
		Letter dated 2 October 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2012/774)
6878	4 December 2012	The situation in the Middle East
6879	5 December 2012	The situation in Mali
		Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2012/894)
6880	5 December 2012	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991
		International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994
		Report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (S/2012/592)
		Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (S/2012/594)
		Letter dated 14 November 2012 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994, addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/836)
		Letter dated 16 November 2012 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/847)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
		Letter dated 16 November 2012 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/849)
6881	7 December 2012	Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council
6882	10 December 2012	Peace and security in Africa The Sahel: towards a more comprehensive and coordinated approach Letter dated 5 December 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2012/906)
6883	12 December 2012	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
6884	12 December 2012	The situation in Liberia Letter dated 3 December 2012 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/901)
6885	12 December 2012	International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994 Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (S/2012/594)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
		Letter dated 14 November 2012 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994, addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/836) Letter dated 16 November 2012 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/849)
6886	12 December 2012	United Nations peacekeeping operations
6887	13 December 2012	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
6888	13 December 2012	Non-proliferation Briefing by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)
6889	17 December 2012	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 Report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (S/2012/592) Letter dated 16 November 2012 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/847) Letter dated 16 November 2012 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/849)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6890	17 December 2012	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts
6891	18 December 2012	Central African region Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and on the Lord's Resistance Army-affected areas (S/2012/923)
6892	19 December 2012	The situation in Timor-Leste
6893	19 December 2012	The situation in the Middle East Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2012 (S/2012/897)
6894	19 December 2012	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
6895	19 December 2012	Central African region Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and on the Lord's Resistance Army-affected areas (S/2012/923)
6896	19 December 2012	The situation in Afghanistan Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2012/907)
6897	20 December 2012	Post-conflict peacebuilding Report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict (S/2012/746)
6898	20 December 2012	The situation in Mali Letter dated 13 December 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2012/926)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6899	11 January 2013	The situation in the Central African Republic Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country (S/2012/956)
6900	15 January 2013	Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts Comprehensive approach to counter-terrorism Letter dated 1 January 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/3)
6901	16 January 2013	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
6902	17 January 2013	The situation in Côte d'Ivoire Thirty-first progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (S/2012/964)
6903	21 January 2013	United Nations peacekeeping operations United Nations peacekeeping: a multidimensional approach Letter dated 1 January 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/4)
6904	22 January 2013	Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea
6905	22 January 2013	The situation in Mali
6906	23 January 2013	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
6907	24 January 2013	The situation in the Central African Republic Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic and on the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country (S/2012/956)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6908	24 January 2013	The situation in Cyprus Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2013/7)
6909	24 January 2013	The situation in Burundi Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Burundi (S/2013/36)
6910	24 January 2013	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2013/22)
6911	25 January 2013	Peace consolidation in West Africa Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Office for West Africa (S/2012/977)
6912	29 January 2013	The situation in Libya
6913	30 January 2013	The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security
6914	31 January 2013	Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507) Wrap-up session
6915	5 February 2013	The situation in Guinea-Bissau Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country (S/2013/26)
6916	7 February 2013	Security Council mission Briefing by the Security Council mission to Yemen (27 January 2013)
6917	12 February 2013	Protection of civilians in armed conflict Letter dated 4 February 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/75)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6918	13 February 2013	The situation in Burundi Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Office in Burundi (S/2013/36)
6919	13 February 2013	Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security European Union
6920	14 February 2013	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
6921	14 February 2013	The situation in Somalia Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2013/69)
6922	15 February 2013	The situation in the Middle East
6923	21 February 2013	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
6924	22 February 2013	The situation in Guinea-Bissau Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country (S/2013/26)
6925	22 February 2013	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2013/96)
6926	26 February 2013	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
6927	28 February 2013	Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507) Wrap-up session

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6928	5 March 2013	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo Special report of the Secretary-General on the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region (S/2013/119)
6929	6 March 2013	The situation in Somalia Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2013/69)
6930	6 March 2013	Non-proliferation Briefing by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)
6931	6 March 2013	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
6932	7 March 2013	Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea
6933	13 March 2013	The situation in Sierra Leone Tenth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (S/2013/118)
6934	14 March 2013	The situation in Libya Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (S/2013/104)
6935	19 March 2013	The situation in Afghanistan Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2013/133)
6936	20 March 2013	The question concerning Haiti Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (S/2013/139)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6937	21 March 2013	The situation concerning Iraq Second report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2061 (2012) (S/2013/154)
6938	21 March 2013	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (S/2013/140)
6939	22 March 2013	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999) Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2013/72)
6940	25 March 2013	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
6941	25 March 2013	The situation in Liberia Twenty-fifth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia (S/2013/124)
6942	26 March 2013	The situation in Sierra Leone Tenth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (S/2013/118)
6943	28 March 2013	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo Special report of the Secretary-General on the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region (S/2013/119)
6944	3 April 2013	The situation in Mali Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2013/189)
6945	11 April 2013	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6946	15 April 2013	Peace and security in Africa Prevention of conflicts in Africa: addressing the root causes Letter dated 2 April 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/204)
6947	16 April 2013	The situation in Côte d'Ivoire Special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (S/2013/197)
6948	17 April 2013	Women and peace and security Report of the Secretary-General on sexual violence in conflict (S/2013/149)
6949	18 April 2013	The situation in the Middle East
6950	24 April 2013	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
6951	25 April 2013	The situation concerning Western Sahara Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/2013/220)
6952	25 April 2013	The situation in Mali Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2013/189)
6953	25 April 2013	The situation in Côte d'Ivoire Letter dated 12 April 2013 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/228)
6954	25 April 2013	Post-conflict peacebuilding Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its sixth session (S/2013/63)
6955	25 April 2013	The situation in Somalia Letter dated 19 April 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/239)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6956	29 April 2013	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2013/225)
6957	30 April 2013	The situation in the Middle East Letter dated 25 April 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/247)
6958	30 April 2013	Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507) Wrap-up session
6959	2 May 2013	The situation in Somalia Letter dated 19 April 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/239)
6960	6 May 2013	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo
6961	7 May 2013	Briefing by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
6962	8 May 2013	The situation in Libya
6963	9 May 2013	The situation in Guinea-Bissau Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau, including efforts towards the restoration of constitutional order, and on the activities of the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in that country (S/2013/262)
6964	10 May 2013	Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council
6965	13 May 2013	Peace and security in Africa The challenges of the fight against terrorism in Africa in the context of maintaining international peace and security Letter dated 30 April 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Togo to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/264)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6966	14 May 2013	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina
		Letter dated 3 May 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/263)
6967	15 May 2013	The situation in the Central African Republic
		Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Central African Republic (S/2013/261)
6968	22 May 2013	The situation in Guinea-Bissau
		Report of the Secretary-General on developments in Guinea-Bissau, including efforts towards the restoration of constitutional order, and on the activities of the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office in that country (S/2013/262)
6969	22 May 2013	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
6970	29 May 2013	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
		Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abyei (S/2013/294)
6971	29 May 2013	Central African region
		Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and on the Lord's Resistance Army-affected areas (S/2013/297)
6972	30 May 2013	Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)
		Wrap-up session
6973	5 June 2013	Non-proliferation
6974	5 June 2013	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan
6975	6 June 2013	The situation in Somalia
		Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia (S/2013/326)
6976	11 June 2013	The situation in the Middle East

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6977	12 June 2013	International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991
		International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994
		Letter dated 23 May 2013 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/308)
		Letter dated 23 May 2013 from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/309)
		Letter dated 23 May 2013 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/310)
6978	13 June 2013	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B
		United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
6979	14 June 2013	Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)
		Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (S/2013/254)
6980	17 June 2013	Children and armed conflict
		Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (S/2013/245)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6981	18 June 2013	The situation in Libya
6982	19 June 2013	Maintenance of international peace and security Conflict prevention and natural resources Letter dated 6 June 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/334)
6983	20 June 2013	The situation in Afghanistan Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (S/2013/350)
6984	24 June 2013	Women and peace and security Sexual violence in conflict Letter dated 7 June 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/335)
6985	25 June 2013	The situation in Mali Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Mali (S/2013/338)
6986	25 June 2013	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
6987	26 June 2013	United Nations peacekeeping operations
6988	26 June 2013	Peace and security in Africa Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Sahel region (S/2013/354)
6989	27 June 2013	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Mission in South Sudan
6990	27 June 2013	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait Thirty-fifth report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999) (S/2013/357)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
		Letter dated 12 June 2013 from the Permanent Representatives of Iraq and Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/358)
6991	27 June 2013	The situation in the Middle East Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 April to 30 June 2013 (S/2013/345)
6992	27 June 2013	Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507) Wrap-up session
6993	8 July 2013	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (S/2013/366)
6994	10 July 2013	The situation in the Middle East Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) (S/2013/381)
6995	10 July 2013	Peace consolidation in West Africa Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the United Nations Office for West Africa (S/2013/384)
6996	10 July 2013	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
6997	10 July 2013	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
6998	11 July 2013	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan (S/2013/366)

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6999	15 July 2013	Non-proliferation Briefing by the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)
7000	16 July 2013	The situation in the Middle East
7001	16 July 2013	Peace and security in Africa Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in the Sahel region (S/2013/354)
7002	16 July 2013	The situation concerning Iraq Third report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2061 (2012) (S/2013/408)
7003	17 July 2013	Protection of civilians in armed conflict Protection of journalists Letter dated 3 July 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/393)
7004	18 July 2013	The situation in Côte d'Ivoire Thirty-second report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (S/2013/377)
7005	18 July 2013	Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
7006	22 July 2013	The situation in Burundi
7007	23 July 2013	The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question
7008	24 July 2013	The situation concerning Iraq Third report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2061 (2012) (S/2013/408)
7009	24 July 2013	The situation in Somalia

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
7010	24 July 2013	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2013/420)
7011	25 July 2013	The situation in the Great Lakes region Supporting the Great Lakes Framework Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region (S/2013/387) Letter dated 3 July 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2013/394)
7012	30 July 2013	The situation in Côte d'Ivoire Thirty-second report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (S/2013/377)
7013	30 July 2013	Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan Report of the Secretary-General on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (S/2013/420)
7014	30 July 2013	The situation in Cyprus Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/2013/392)

V

Meetings of the Security Council and troop- and police-contributing countries held during the period from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

Meeting	*Date*	*Subject*
6821	9 August 2012	United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic
6823	21 August 2012	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
6828	6 September 2012	United Nations Mission in Liberia
6833	12 September 2012	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
6883	12 December 2012	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
6902	16 January 2013	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
6923	21 February 2013	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
6931	6 March 2013	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
6945	11 April 2013	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
6978	13 June 2013	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
6989	27 June 2013	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
6996	10 July 2013	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
6997	10 July 2013	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
7005	18 July 2013	African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

VI

Meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council held during the period from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission

Seventy-fourth session

27-29 November 2012

Seventy-fifth session

30 April-2 May 2013

Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea

Informal consultations/meetings

3 October; 13 November; 14 December 2012; 15 February; 20 May; 12 July 2013

Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities

Formal/plenary meetings

13 November 2012 (45th)

Informal consultations/meetings

10 September; 6, 13 and 27 November; 4 and 11 December 2012; 8 January; 19 February; 9, 16 and 30 April; 7 and 21 May; 2, 9 and 30 July 2013

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

Formal/plenary meetings

21 September (262nd); 25 October (263rd); 20 November (264th); 20 December 2012 (265th); 7 February (266th); 28 February (267th); 11 April (268th); 9 May (269th); 24 May (270th); 27 June 2013 (271st); 18 July 2013 (272nd)

Informal consultations/meetings

21 February 2013

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia

Informal consultations/meetings

30 November 2012; 15 February; 23 May 2013

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Informal consultations/meetings

28 August; 12 November 2012; 1 February; 19 July 2013

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Formal/plenary meetings

16 August (50th); 14 September (51st); 19 December 2012 (52nd); 23 January (53rd); 20 February (54th); 12 June 2013 (55th)

Informal consultations/meetings

8 October; 14, 18 and 19 December 2012; 31 January; 11 March; 10 April; 6 June 2013

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire

Informal consultations/meetings

12 October 2012; 12 April 2013

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan

Informal consultations/meetings

24 August; 19 November 2012; 4 February; 18 April 2013; 18 July 2013

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

Informal consultations/meetings

24 October; 10 December 2012; 30 January; 15 March; 8 April; 31 May; 1 and 31 July 2013

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Informal consultations/meetings

23 October; 26 November 2012; 13 February; 29 April; 28 May; 17 June; 25 July 2013

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya

Informal consultations/meetings

10 October; 28 November 2012; 6 March; 6 May; 11 July 2013

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)

Informal consultations/meetings

23 October; 27 November; 18 December 2012; 26 February; 12 March; 21 June 2013

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau

Informal consultations/meetings

7 December 2012

Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations

7 December 2012; 25 February; 3 June; 19 July 2013

Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa

8 September 2012; 19 March; 31 May; 26 July 2013

Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict

Formal/plenary meetings

5 October (34th); 19 December 2012 (35th); 18 January (36th); 19 April (37th); 20 May (38th); 26 July 2013 (39th)

Informal consultations/meetings

3, 10, 17, 24 and 31 August; 15 October; 9 and 16 November; 6, 12 and 14 December 2012; 25 January; 5, 14, 22 and 27 February; 1, 18, 21 and 27 March; 28 June; 8, 17 and 29 July 2013

Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions

7 September; 8 October; 19 October; 5 November; 3 and 15 December 2012; 19 February; 3 April; 28 June 2013

Informal Working Group on International Tribunals

26 November; 4 December 2012; 14 March; 21 May; 10 June; 29 July; 1 and 5 August 2013

VII

Annual reports of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council issued during the period from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

A. Annual reports of committees

S/2012/976	Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea
S/2012/930	Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities
S/2012/980	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia
S/2012/979	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo
S/2012/981	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire
S/2012/978	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan
S/2012/982	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)
S/2013/53	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)
S/2012/983	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya
S/2012/970	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)
S/2012/975	Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau

B. Annual reports of working groups

S/2012/965	Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa
S/2012/718	Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict
S/2013/159	Informal Working Group on International Tribunals

VIII
Reports of panels and monitoring mechanisms issued during the period from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*Pursuant to*
Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team		
S/2012/683	4 September 2012	Resolution 1988 (2011)
S/2012/971	31 December 2012	Resolution 1988 (2011)
S/2012/729	1 October 2012	Resolution 1989 (2011)
S/2012/968	31 December 2012	Resolution 1989 (2011)
Côte d'Ivoire: Group of Experts		
S/2012/766	15 October 2012	Resolution 2045 (2012)
S/2013/228	17 April 2013	Resolution 2045 (2012)
Democratic Republic of the Congo: Group of Experts		
S/2012/843	12 November 2012	Resolution 2021 (2011)
S/2013/433	19 July 2013	Resolution 2078 (2012)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Panel of Experts		
S/2013/337	7 June 2013	Resolution 2050 (2012)
Islamic Republic of Iran: Panel of Experts		
S/2013/331	3 June 2013	Resolution 2049 (2012)
Liberia: Panel of Experts		
S/2012/901	3 December 2012	Resolution 2025 (2011)
S/2013/316	23 May 2013	Resolution 2079 (2012)
Libya: Panel of Experts		
S/2013/99	15 February 2013	Resolution 2040 (2012)

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*Pursuant to*
Somalia/Eritrea: Monitoring Group		
S/2013/413	12 July 2013	Resolution 2060 (2012)
S/2013/440	24 July 2013	Resolution 2060 (2012)
Sudan: Panel of Experts		
S/2013/79	5 February 2013	Resolution 2035 (2012)

IX
Reports of Security Council missions issued during the period from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

Symbol	*Date*	*Report*
S/2012/889	28 November 2012	Report of the Security Council mission to Timor-Leste, 3 to 6 November 2012
S/2013/173	19 March 2013	Report of the Security Council mission to Yemen, 27 January 2013

X
Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated during the period from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

Peacekeeping operation	*Established by resolution*	*Resolution(s) relating to the operation's mandate adopted during the reporting period*
United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)	47 (1948)	None
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)	50 (1948)	None
United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	186 (1964)	2089 (2013) 2114 (2013)
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	350 (1974)	2084 (2012) 2108 (2013)
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	425 (1978) 426 (1978)	2064 (2012)
United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	690 (1991)	2099 (2013)
United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	1244 (1999)	None
United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	1509 (2003)	2066 (2012)
United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	1528 (2004)	2112 (2013)
United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	1542 (2004)	2070 (2012)
African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)	1769 (2007)	2113 (2013)
United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)	1925 (2010)	2098 (2013)
United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)	1990 (2011)	2075 (2012) 2104 (2013)
United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)	1996 (2011)	2109 (2013)

Peacekeeping operation	*Established by resolution*	*Resolution(s) relating to the operation's mandate adopted during the reporting period*
United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic (UNSMIS)*	2043 (2012)	
United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA)	2100 (2013)	

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* Mandate expired on 19 August 2012, pursuant to resolution 2059 (2012).

XI
Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated during the period from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

Mission or office	*Established by*	*Decisions relating to the mandate adopted during the reporting period*
United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS)*	S/1995/323 and S/1995/452	2093 (2013)
United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA)	S/2001/1129	None
United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)	1401 (2002)	2096 (2013)
United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI)	1500 (2003)	2110 (2013)
United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste**	1704 (2006)	None
United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia	S/2007/280	None
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL)	1829 (2008)	2065 (2012) 2097 (2013)
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA)	S/PRST/2009/5	2088 (2013)
United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau (UNIOGBIS)	1876 (2009)	2092 (2013) 2103 (2013)
United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA)	S/2010/457	None
United Nations Office to the African Union (UNOAU)	General Assembly resolution 64/288	None
United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB)	1959 (2010)	2090 (2013)
United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)	2009 (2011)	2095 (2013)
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM)	2102 (2013)	

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* Dissolved on 2 June 2013 pursuant to resolution 2093 (2013); replaced by the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia.

** Mandate terminated on 31 December 2012, pursuant to resolution 2037 (2012).

XII
Reports of the Secretary-General issued during the period from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*Subject*
S/2012/603	3 August 2012	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
S/2012/614	9 August 2012	Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations
S/2012/632	14 August 2012	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
S/2012/641	15 August 2012	Twenty-fourth progress report on the United Nations Mission in Liberia
S/2012/645	15 August 2012	Civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict
S/2012/643	22 August 2012	Somalia
S/2012/412	29 August 2012	Eritrea
S/2012/675	30 August 2012	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
S/2012/678	31 August 2012	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
S/2012/679	31 August 2012	United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone
S/2012/701	12 September 2012	Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine
S/2012/703	13 September 2012	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security
S/2012/704	12 September 2012	Restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau
S/2012/722	27 September 2012	The situation in Abyei
S/2012/732	2 October 2012	Women and peace and security
S/2012/746	8 October 2012	Peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict
S/2012/765	15 October 2012	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (7 January to 20 September 2012)
S/2012/771	16 October 2012	African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
S/2012/773	17 October 2012	Sixteenth semi-annual report on the implementation of resolution 1559 (2004)
S/2012/777	19 October 2012	Illicit cross-border trafficking and movement
S/2012/783	22 October 2012	Report pursuant to resolution 2020 (2011)

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*Subject*
S/2012/818	8 November 2012	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
S/2012/820	8 November 2012	South Sudan
S/2012/837	14 November 2012	Implementation of resolution 1701 (2006)
S/2012/838	14 November 2012	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
S/2012/848	16 November 2012	First report pursuant to resolution 2061 (2012)
S/2012/890	23 November 2012	The situation in Abyei
S/2012/877	26 November 2012	Sudan and South Sudan
S/2012/887	27 November 2012	Restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau
S/2012/894	28 November 2012	The situation in Mali
S/2012/897	30 November 2012	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (1 July to 31 December 2012)
S/2012/907	6 December 2012	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security
S/2012/923	13 December 2012	Activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and areas affected by the Lord's Resistance Army
S/2012/931	14 December 2012	Thirty-fourth report pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999)
S/2012/933	14 December 2012	Third report pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1956 (2010)
S/2012/956	21 December 2012	The situation in the Central African Republic and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country
S/2012/964	31 December 2012	Thirty-first progress report on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
S/2012/977	31 December 2012	Activities of the United Nations Office for West Africa
S/2013/7	7 January 2013	United Nations operation in Cyprus
S/2013/22	15 January 2013	African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*Subject*
S/2013/26	16 January 2013	Developments in Guinea-Bissau and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country
S/2013/36	18 January 2013	United Nations Office in Burundi
S/2013/59	25 January 2013	The situation in Abyei
S/2013/69	31 January 2013	Somalia
S/2013/72	4 February 2013	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
S/2013/96	15 February 2013	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
S/2013/104	21 February 2013	United Nations Support Mission in Libya
S/2013/118	27 February 2013	Tenth report on the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone
S/2013/119	27 February 2013	Special report on the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region
S/2013/120	27 February 2013	Implementation of resolution 1701 (2006)
S/2013/123	28 February 2013	Restoration of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau
S/2013/124	28 February 2013	Twenty-fifth progress report on the United Nations Mission in Liberia
S/2013/133	5 March 2013	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security
S/2013/139	8 March 2013	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
S/2013/140	8 March 2013	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
S/2013/149	14 March 2013	Sexual violence in conflict
S/2013/154	12 March 2013	Second report pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2061 (2012)
S/2013/174	19 March 2013	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (1 January to 31 March 2013)
S/2013/189	26 March 2013	The situation in Mali
S/2013/191	26 March 2013	Second report pursuant to paragraph 8 of resolution 1958 (2010)
S/2013/197	28 March 2013	Special report on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*Subject*
S/2013/198	28 March 2013	The situation in Abyei
S/2013/220	8 April 2013	The situation concerning Western Sahara
S/2013/225	10 April 2013	African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
S/2013/234	18 April 2013	Seventeenth semi-annual report on the implementation of resolution 1559 (2004)
S/2013/254	30 April 2013	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
S/2013/258	1 May 2013	Children and armed conflict in Myanmar
S/2013/261	3 May 2013	The situation in the Central African Republic
S/2013/262	6 May 2013	Developments in Guinea-Bissau, including efforts towards the restoration of constitutional order, and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in that country
S/2013/245	15 May 2013	Children and armed conflict
S/2013/294	17 May 2013	The situation in Abyei
S/2013/297	20 May 2013	Activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and the Lord's Resistance Army-affected areas
S/2013/326	31 May 2013	Somalia
S/2013/338	10 June 2013	The situation in Mali
S/2013/341	11 June 2013	Measuring the effectiveness of the support provided by the United Nations system for the promotion of the rule of law in conflict and post-conflict situations
S/2013/345	12 June 2013	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (1 April to 30 June 2013)
S/2013/350	13 June 2013	The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security
S/2013/354	14 June 2013	The situation in the Sahel region
S/2013/357	17 June 2013	Thirty-fifth report pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1284 (1999)
S/2013/359	17 June 2013	Transnational organized crime and illicit drug trafficking in West Africa and the Sahel region
S/2013/366	20 June 2013	South Sudan

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*Subject*
S/2013/377	26 June 2013	Thirty-second progress report on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
S/2013/378	26 June 2013	Fourth report pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1956 (2010)
S/2013/381	26 June 2013	Implementation of resolution 1701 (2006)
S/2013/383	28 June 2013	Children and armed conflict in Yemen
S/2013/384	28 June 2013	Activities of the United Nations Office for West Africa
S/2013/387	28 June 2013	Implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region
S/2013/388	28 June 2013	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
S/2013/392	5 July 2013	United Nations operation in Cyprus
S/2013/399	9 July 2013	Responsibility to protect: State responsibility and prevention
S/2013/408 and Corr.1	11 July 2013	Third report pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 2061 (2012)
S/2013/419	12 July 2013	Children and armed conflict in the Philippines
S/2013/420	12 July 2013	African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
S/2013/444	26 July 2013	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
S/2013/450	29 July 2013	The situation in Abyei

XIII
Summary statements by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council was seized during the period from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/10/Add.31-52

S/2013/10 and Add.1-31

XIV
Notes by the President of the Security Council issued during the period from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

Symbol	*Date*	*Subject*
S/2012/677	30 August 2012	Report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on implementation of the safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran
S/2012/815	8 November 2012	Adoption of the annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly
S/2012/850	19 November 2012	Report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on implementation of the safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran
S/2012/922	12 December 2012	Working methods and procedure
S/2012/937	17 December 2012	Working methods and procedure
S/2012/961	20 December 2012	Agenda item entitled "The situation in Mali"
S/2013/2	2 January 2013	Bureaux of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council
S/2013/103	21 February 2013	Report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on implementation of the safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran
S/2013/99	9 March 2013	Final report of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1973 (2011)
S/2013/307	22 May 2013	Report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on implementation of the safeguards agreement and relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions in the Islamic Republic of Iran
S/2013/331	5 June 2013	Final report of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1929 (2010)
S/2013/337	11 June 2013	Final report of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1874 (2009)

XV

Monthly assessments by former Presidents of the work of the Security Council for the period from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

Month	*Country*	*Symbol*
August 2012	France	S/2012/953
September 2012	Germany	S/2012/962
October 2012	Guatemala	S/2013/38
November 2012	India	S/2012/957
December 2012	Morocco	S/2013/406
January 2013	Pakistan	S/2013/248
February 2013	Republic of Korea	S/2013/301
March 2013	Russian Federation	S/2013/380
April 2013	Rwanda	S/2013/382
May 2013	Togo	S/2013/481
June 2013	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	S/2013/482
July 2013	United States of America	S/2013/483

Part II
Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

Chapter 1
Items relating to the situation in the Middle East

A. The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

Meetings of the Council

6824 (22 August 2012); 6835 (17 September 2012); 6847 (15 October 2012); 6863 (14 November 2012); 6869 (21 November 2012); 6871 (27 November 2012); 6894 (19 December 2012); 6906 (23 January 2013); 6926 (26 February 2013); 6940 (25 March 2013); 6950 (24 April 2013); 6969 (22 May 2013); 6986 (25 June 2013); 7007 (23 July 2013)

Consultations of the whole

22 August; 17 September; 14, 17, 19, 20, 21 and 27 November; 19 December 2012; 26 February; 25 March; 22 May; 25 June 2013

Official communiqués

S/PV.6863

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/701 and Add.1	12 September 2012 and 10 January 2013	General Assembly resolution 66/17

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/659	21 August 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/674	28 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/676	29 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2012/689	6 September 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/696	11 September 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/747	8 October 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/752	8 October 2012	Letter from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General
S/2012/756	10 October 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/762	12 October 2012	Letter from the observer of Palestine to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/769	16 October 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/787	24 October 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/788	24 October 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/798	1 November 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/826	12 November 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2012/829	12 November 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/835	13 November 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/839	14 November 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/840	14 November 2012	Letter from the representative of Egypt to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/841	14 November 2012	Letter from the observer of Palestine to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/846	15 November 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/852	17 November 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/854	19 November 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/859	20 November 2012	Letter from the representative of Morocco to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/865	20 November 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Malaysia to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/866	20 November 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/868	21 November 2012	Letter from the representative of Brazil to the President of the Security Council

S/2012/870	21 November 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/875	23 November 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/899	3 December 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/904	5 December 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/924	12 December 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/925	13 December 2012	Identical letters from the observer of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/938	17 December 2012	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/942	18 December 2012	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/14	10 January 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/23	15 January 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/32	18 January 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2013/52	24 January 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/84	8 February 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/95	11 February 2013	Letter from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General
S/2013/89	12 February 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/109	22 February 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/111	25 February 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/114	26 February 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/121	27 February 2013	Letter from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General
S/2013/126	28 February 2013	Letter from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General
S/2013/128	4 March 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/160	14 March 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2013/206	2 April 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/214	4 April 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/218	5 April 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/260	2 May 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/269	6 May 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/272	8 May 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/281	10 May 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/282	13 May 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/289	16 May 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/322	30 May 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2013/328	31 May 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/351	4 June 2013	Letter from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General
S/2013/353	14 June 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/373	25 June 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/385	28 June 2013	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

B. The situation in the Middle East

1. United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Meetings of the Council

6893 (19 December 2012); 6991 (27 June 2013)

(see also part II, chapter 24.B)

Consultations of the whole

29 November; 17 December 2012; 6 and 26 March; 8 May; 7 and 18 June 2013

Resolutions adopted

2084 (2012); 2108 (2013)

Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

Resolution 50 (1948)	Established

(A number of military observers are assigned to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force)

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Resolution 350 (1974)	Established
Resolution 2084 (2012)	Mandate extended until 30 June 2013
Resolution 2108 (2013)	Mandate extended until 31 December 2013

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/897	30 November 2012	Resolutions 350 (1974) and subsequent resolutions, including resolution 2052 (2012)
S/2013/174	19 March 2013	Resolutions 350 (1974) and subsequent resolutions, including 2084 (2012)
S/2013/345	12 June 2013	Resolutions 350 (1974) and subsequent resolutions, including 2084 (2012)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/644	15 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/690	6 September 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/810	5 November 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/896	29 November 2012	Identical letters from the representatives of Austria and Croatia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/70	31 January 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2013/82	7 February 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/122	28 February 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/130	4 March 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/144	9 March 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/145	9 March 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/142	11 March 2013	Letter from the representative of Austria to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/152	11 March 2013	Letter from the representative of the Philippines to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/171	19 March 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/226	11 April 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/267	5 May 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2013/270	6 May 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/271	7 May 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Libya to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/273	8 May 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/302	16 May 2013	Letter from the representative of Finland to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/303	21 May 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/314	23 May 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/320	28 May 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/361	14 June 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/362	18 June 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/425	16 July 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

2. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and Security Council resolution 1701 (2006)

Meetings of the Council

6825 (30 August 2012); 6994 (10 July 2013)

(see also part II, chapter 24.C)

Consultations of the whole

23 August; 29 November 2012; 26 February; 14, 20 and 25 March; 22 May; 25 June; 9 July 2013

Resolutions adopted

2064 (2012)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2013/9

Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

Resolution 50 (1948)	Established

(A number of military observers are assigned to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon)

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978)	Established
Resolution 2064 (2012)	Mandate extended until 31 August 2013

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/632	14 August 2012	Resolution 1701 (2006)
S/2012/837	14 November 2012	Resolution 1701 (2006)
S/2013/120	27 February 2013	Resolution 1701 (2006)
S/2013/381	26 June 2013	Resolution 1701 (2006)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/635	14 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2012/691	6 September 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/723	19 September 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/770	16 October 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/809	17 October 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/832	9 November 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/888	27 November 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/911	28 November 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/945	19 December 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/948	20 December 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/68	28 January 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/95	11 February 2013	Letter from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General

S/2013/115	20 February 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/155	13 March 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/178	18 March 2013	Letter from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General
S/2013/205	26 March 2013	Letter from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General
S/2013/274	29 April 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/266	5 May 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/271	7 May 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Libya to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/321	21 May 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/332	3 June 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/361	14 June 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/362	18 June 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/372	21 June 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2013/409	1 July 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/401	9 July 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/418	12 July 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/437	19 July 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Lebanon to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

3. Security Council resolution 1559 (2004)

Consultations of the whole

9 November 2012; 8 May 2013

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/773	17 October 2012	Resolution 1559 (2004)
S/2013/234	18 April 2013	Resolution 1559 (2004)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/789	25 October 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

4. The situation in the Middle East

Meetings of the Council

6841 (26 September 2012)

Consultations of the whole

7 August 2012

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2012/20

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/686	6 September 2012	Letter from the representative of Germany to Secretary-General

5. Other matters relating to the situation in the Middle East

(a) Syrian Arab Republic

Meetings of the Council

6826 (30 August 2012); 6949 (18 April 2013); 6957 (30 April 2013); 7000 (16 July 2013)

Consultations of the whole

2, 16 and 21 August; 24 September; 24 October; 6, 8, 27 and 29 November; 17 December 2012; 18 and 29 January; 26 and 27 February; 20 and 25 March; 9, 18 and 19 April; 22 May, 4, 20 and 25 June; 16 July 2013

Official communiqués

S/PV.6957

Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic

Resolution 2043 (2012)	Established
Resolution 2059 (2012)	Mandate expired on 19 August 2012

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/595	2 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/596	2 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/597	2 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2012/598	2 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/599	2 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/607	3 August 2012	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/606	6 August 2012	Letter from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General
S/2012/617	9 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/618	10 August 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/620	10 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/621	10 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/622	10 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/623	10 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/634	14 August 2012	Letter from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/637	14 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2012/638	14 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/639	14 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/640	14 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/642	15 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/646	15 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/647	15 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/648	15 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/650	16 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/651	16 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/652	16 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2012/653	16 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/654	17 August 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/667	23 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/668	23 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/669	23 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/670	23 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/706	14 September 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/709	16 September 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/714	18 September 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/735	3 October 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/737	4 October 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2012/738	4 October 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/740	4 October 2012	Letter from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/757	11 October 2012	Letter from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/770	16 October 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/775	18 October 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/778	19 October 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/785	24 October 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/794	26 October 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/795	26 October 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/842	26 October 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/806	27 October 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2012/807	27 October 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/800	28 October 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/801	28 October 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/796	29 October 2012	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/802	29 October 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/803	30 October 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/804	31 October 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/819	5 November 2012	Letter from the representative of Kazakhstan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/811	6 November 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/824	9 November 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/833	12 November 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2012/867	21 November 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/895	29 November 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/903	4 December 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/917	8 December 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/938	17 December 2012	Identical letters from the observer of the State of Palestine to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/949	20 December 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/11	7 January 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/9	9 January 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/19	14 January 2013	Letter from the representative of Switzerland to the Secretary-General
S/2013/24	16 January 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/28	17 January 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2013/30	17 January 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/42	22 January 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/62	28 January 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/67	30 January 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/95	11 February 2013	Letter from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General
S/2013/98	15 February 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/101	19 February 2013	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
S/2013/105	21 February 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/137	6 March 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/138	6 March 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/151	12 March 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2013/172	19 March 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/180	22 March 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/184	22 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/187	25 March 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/222	8 April 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/227	11 April 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/241	23 April 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/246	24 April 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/247	25 April 2013	Letter from the representative of Jordan to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/253	29 April 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/257	30 April 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2013/267	5 May 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/351	4 June 2013	Letter from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General
S/2013/348	13 June 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/351	4 June 2013	Letter from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General
S/2013/367	20 June 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/370	21 June 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/395	4 July 2013	Letter from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General
S/2013/443	25 July 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/449	29 July 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

(b) Yemen

Meetings of the Council

6878 (4 December 2012); 6922 (15 February 2013); 6976 (11 June 2013)

Consultations of the whole

18 September 2012; 7 February; 4 April; 11 June 2013

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2013/3

Reports of Security Council missions

S/2013/173	19 March 2013	Mission to Yemen (27 January 2013)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2013/61	25 January 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/83	7 February 2013	Letter from the representative of Yemen to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/88	12 February 2013	Letter from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 2

The situation in Cyprus

Meetings of the Council

6908 (24 January 2013); 7014 (30 July 2013)

(see also part II, chapter 24.A)

Consultations of the whole

17 January; 30 May; 15 July 2013

Resolutions adopted

2089 (2013); 2114 (2013)

Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

Resolution 186 (1964)	Established
Resolution 2089 (2013)	Mandate extended until 31 July 2013
Resolution 2114 (2013)	Mandate extended until 31 January 2014

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2013/7	7 January 2013	Resolution 186 (1964) and subsequent Council resolutions, including resolution 2058 (2012)
S/2013/392	5 July 2013	Resolution 186 (1964) and subsequent Council resolutions, including resolution 2089 (2013)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/658	16 August 2012	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
S/2012/716	17 September 2012	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
S/2012/728	27 September 2012	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
S/2012/755	8 October 2012	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
S/2012/919	4 December 2012	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General

S/2013/127	28 February 2013	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
S/2013/135	4 March 2013	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
S/2013/143	7 March 2013	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
S/2013/157	11 March 2013	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
S/2013/175	18 March 2013	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
S/2013/211	3 April 2013	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
S/2013/219	5 April 2013	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
S/2013/224	9 April 2013	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
S/2013/300	17 May 2013	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
S/2013/360	17 June 2013	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
S/2013/390	July 2013	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
S/2013/407	9 July 2013	Letter from the representative of Turkey to the Secretary-General
S/2013/435	18 July 2013	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General

Chapter 3

The situation concerning Western Sahara

Meetings of the Council

6951 (25 April 2013)

(see also part II, chapter 24.D)

Consultations of the whole

28 November 2012; 22 April 2013

Resolutions adopted

2099 (2013)

Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

Resolution 690 (1991)	Established
Resolution 2099 (2013)	Mandate extended until 30 April 2014

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2013/220	8 April 2013	Resolution 2044 (2012)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/882	27 November 2012	Letter from the representative of South Africa to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/236	18 April 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 4

The situation in Timor-Leste

Meetings of the Council

6859 (12 November 2012); 6892 (19 December 2012)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2012/27

Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste

Resolution 1704 (2006)	Established
Resolution 2037 (2012)	Mandate terminated on 31 December 2012

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/765	15 October 2012	Resolution 2037 (2012)

Reports of Security Council missions

S/2012/889	28 November 2012	Mission to Timor-Leste (3 to 6 November 2012)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/736	2 October 2012	Letter from the representative of Timor-Leste to the Secretary-General
S/2012/793	31 October 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Chapter 5

United Nations peacekeeping operations

Meetings of the Council

6886 (12 December 2012); 6903 (21 January 2013); 6987 (26 June 2013)

Resolutions adopted

2086 (2013)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2013/4	1 January 2013	Letter from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

Chapter 6

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

Meetings of the Council

6990 (27 June 2013)

(see also part II, chapter 33)

Consultations of the whole

18 December 2012; 4 and 27 June 2013

Resolutions adopted

2107 (2013)

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/931	14 December 2012	Resolution 1284 (1999)
S/2013/357	17 June 2013	Resolution 1284 (1999)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/604	3 August 2012	Note by the Secretary-General
S/2012/605	3 August 2012	Note by the Secretary-General
S/2012/932	3 December 2012	Letter from the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/950	20 December 2012	Letter from the representative of Iraq to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/13	10 January 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/295	15 May 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/296	17 May 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/305	3 May 2013	Letter from the President of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission to the President of the Security Council

S/2013/323	30 May 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/324	30 May 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Kuwait to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/346	10 June 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/347	12 June 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/358	12 June 2013	Letter from the representatives of Iraq and Kuwait to the Secretary-General
S/2013/439	30 June 2013	Note by the Secretary-General
S/2013/427	15 July 2013	Letter from the representatives of Iraq and Kuwait to the Secretary-General

Chapter 7

The situation in Liberia

Meetings of the Council

6830 (11 September 2012); 6834 (17 September 2012); 6884 (12 December 2012); 6941 (25 March 2013)

(see also part II, chapters 24.F and 32)

Consultations of the whole

11 September; 6 December 2012; 25 March; 13 June 2013

Resolutions adopted

2066 (2012); 2079 (2012)

Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Mission in Liberia

Resolution 1509 (2003)	Established
Resolution 2066 (2012)	Mandate extended until 30 September 2013

Reports of the Panel of Experts on Liberia

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/901	3 December 2012	Resolution 2025 (2011)
S/2013/316	23 May 2013	Resolution 2079 (2012)

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/641	15 August 2012	Resolution 2008 (2011)
S/2013/124	28 February 2013	Resolution 2066 (2012)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/885	23 November 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/886	27 November 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

S/2012/901	3 December 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/980	31 December 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/12	10 January 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/316	23 May 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 8

The situation in Somalia

Meetings of the Council

6837 (18 September 2012); 6848 (16 October 2012); 6853 (31 October 2012); 6854 (7 November 2012); 6867 (21 November 2012); 6921 (14 February 2013); 6929 (6 March 2013); 6955 (25 April 2013); 6959 (2 May 2013); 6975 (6 June 2013); 7009 (24 July 2013)

(see also part II, chapter 37.A)

Consultations of the whole

7 and 28 August; 8 November 2012; 14 February; 12 March; 25 April; 13 June; 18 and 22 July 2013

Resolutions adopted

2067 (2012); 2072 (2012); 2073 (2012); 2077 (2012); 2093 (2013); 2102 (2013); 2111 (2013)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2013/7

Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Political Office for Somalia	
S/1995/323 and S/1995/452	Established
Resolution 2093 (2013)	Dissolved
United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia	
Resolution 2102 (2013)	Established for an initial period of 12 months

Reports of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2013/413	12 July 2013	Resolution 2060 (2012)
S/2013/440	24 July 2013	Resolution 2060 (2012)

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/643	22 August 2012	Resolution 2010 (2011)
S/2012/783	22 October 2012	Resolution 2020 (2011)
S/2013/69	31 January 2013	Resolution 2010 (2011)
S/2013/326	31 May 2013	Resolution 2010 (2011)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/631	13 August 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/666	23 August 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/726	27 September 2012	Letter from the representative of Eritrea to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/764	12 October 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/827	9 November 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/828	13 November 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/856	19 November 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/976	31 December 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/56	25 January 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/93	13 February 2013	Letter from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/94	14 February 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/134	5 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/239	19 April 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/251	25 April 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/252	29 April 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

S/2013/371	21 June 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/413	12 July 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/415	12 July 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/436	22 July 2013	Letter from the representative of Norway to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/440	24 July 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 9

Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia

A. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Meetings of the Council

6860 (13 November 2012); 6861 (14 November 2012); 6966 (14 May 2013)

(see also part II, chapter 11)

Resolutions adopted

2074 (2012)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/813	6 November 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/90	11 February 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/263	3 May 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

B. Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

Meetings of the Council

6822 (21 August 2012); 6872 (27 November 2012); 6939 (22 March 2013); 6979 (14 June 2013)

(see also part II, chapter 11)

Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

Resolution 1244 (1999)	Established

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/603	3 August 2012	Resolution 1244 (1999)
S/2012/818	8 November 2012	Resolution 1244 (1999)
S/2013/72	4 February 2013	Resolution 1244 (1999)
S/2013/254	30 April 2013	Resolution 1244 (1999)
S/2013/444	26 July 2013	Resolution 1244 (1999)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/688	6 September 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/873	23 November 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/179	20 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/317	24 May 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

C. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Meetings of the Council

6889 (17 December 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 11)

Resolutions adopted

2081 (2012)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/592	1 August 2012	Note by the Secretary-General
S/2012/845	14 November 2012	Identical letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/847	16 November 2012	Letter from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/902	6 December 2012	Letter from the representative of Serbia to the Secretary-General
S/2012/910	6 December 2012	Letter from the representative of Serbia to the Secretary-General

S/2013/308	23 May 2013	Letter from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/349	12 June 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Chapter 10

International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994

Meetings of the Council

6885 (12 December 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 11)

Resolutions adopted

2080 (2012)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/594	6 August 2012	Note by the Secretary-General
S/2012/664	17 August 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/779	18 October 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/780	18 October 2012	Letter from the representative of Zimbabwe to the Secretary-General
S/2012/836	14 November 2012	Letter from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/893	27 November 2012	Identical letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/310	23 May 2013	Letter from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 11

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994

Meetings of the Council

6880 (5 December 2012); 6977 (12 June 2013)

(see also part II, chapters 9 and 10)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/779	18 October 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/849	16 November 2012	Letter from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/159	13 March 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Informal Working Group on International Tribunals to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/309	23 May 2013	Letter from the President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 12

The question concerning Haiti

Meetings of the Council

6842 (3 October 2012); 6845 (12 October 2012); 6936 (20 March 2013)

(see also part II, chapter 24.H)

Consultations of the whole

22 January 2013

Resolutions adopted

2070 (2012)

Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

Resolution 1542 (2004)	Established
Resolution 2070 (2012)	Mandate extended until 15 October 2013

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/678	31 August 2012	Resolution 2012 (2011)
S/2013/139	8 March 2013	Resolution 2070 (2012)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2013/311	6 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/66	28 January 2013	Letter from the representative of Uruguay to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/169	14 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/170	18 March 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/312	23 May 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Chapter 13

The situation in Burundi

Meetings of the Council

6909 (24 January 2013); 6918 (13 February 2013); 7006 (22 July 2013)

(see also part II, chapter 32)

Consultations of the whole

24 January; 22 July 2013

Resolutions adopted

2090 (2013)

Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Office in Burundi

Resolution 1959 (2010)	Established
Resolution 2090 (2013)	Mandate extended until 15 February 2014

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2013/36	18 January 2013	Resolution 2027 (2011)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2013/431	18 July 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

Chapter 14

The situation in Afghanistan

Meetings of the Council

6840 (20 September 2012); 6843 (9 October 2012); 6896 (19 December 2012); 6935 (19 March 2013); 6983 (20 June 2013)

Consultations of the whole

11 July 2013

Resolutions adopted

2069 (2012); 2096 (2013)

Political missions established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan

Resolution 1401 (2002)	Established
Resolution 2096 (2013)	Mandate extended until 19 March 2014

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/703	13 September 2012	General Assembly resolution 66/13 and Security Council resolution 2041 (2012)
S/2012/907	6 December 2012	General Assembly resolution 67/16 and Security Council resolution 2041 (2012)
S/2013/133	5 March 2013	General Assembly resolution 67/16 and Security Council resolution 2041 (2012)
S/2013/350	13 June 2013	General Assembly resolution 67/16 and Security Council resolution 2096 (2013)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/692	6 September 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/749	9 October 2012	Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Afghanistan to the Secretary-General

S/2012/921	12 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/182	22 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/363	19 June 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 15

The situation in Sierra Leone

Meetings of the Council

6829 (11 September 2012); 6831 (12 September 2012); 6844 (9 October 2012); 6876 (30 November 2012); 6933 (13 March 2013); 6942 (26 March 2013)

(see also part II, chapter 32)

Consultations of the whole

11 September; 28 November 2012; 13 March 2013

Resolutions adopted

2065 (2012); 2097 (2013)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2012/21; S/PRST/2012/25

Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone

Resolution 1829 (2008)	Established
Resolution 2065 (2012)	Mandate extended until 31 March 2013
Resolution 2097 (2013)	Mandate extended until 31 March 2014

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/679	31 August 2012	Resolutions 1886 (2009), 1941 (2010) and 2005 (2011)
S/2013/118	27 February 2013	Resolutions 1886 (2009), 1941 (2010), 2005 (2011) and 2065 (2012)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/741	5 October 2012	Letter from the representative of Canada to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/891	8 November 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/892	28 November 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

S/2013/15	9 January 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/16	11 January 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Chapter 16

The situation in the Great Lakes region

Meetings of the Council

7011 (25 July 2013)

(see also part II, chapter 17)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2013/11

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2013/387	28 June 2013	Resolution 2098 (2013)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2013/166	15 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/167	18 March 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/394	3 July 2013	Letter from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General

Chapter 17

The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Meetings of the Council

6850 (19 October 2012); 6866 (20 November 2012); 6868 (21 November 2012); 6873 (28 November 2012); 6925 (22 February 2013); 6928 (5 March 2013); 6943 (28 March 2013); 6960 (6 May 2013)

(see also part II, chapters 16 and 24.E)

Consultations of the whole

27 August; 18 September; 4 and 10 October; 17, 20, 21 and 27 November; 7 and 18 December 2012; 8 January; 5 and 22 February; 5 March; 6, 8 and 29 May; 11 and 22 July 2013

Resolutions adopted

2076 (2012); 2078 (2012); 2098 (2013)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2012/22

Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic

Resolution 1925 (2010)	Established
Resolution 2098 (2013)	Mandate modified and extended until 31 March 2014

Reports of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/843	12 November 2012	Resolution 2021 (2011)
S/2013/433	19 July 2013	Resolution 2078 (2012)

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/838	14 November 2012	Resolution 2053 (2012)
S/2013/96	15 February 2013	Resolution 2053 (2012)
S/2013/119	27 February 2013	S/PRST/2012/22 and resolution 2076 (2012)

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2013/387	28 June 2013	Resolution 2098 (2013)
S/2013/388	28 June 2013	Resolution 2098 (2013)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/662	22 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Uganda to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/724	13 September 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Uganda to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/768	12 October 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Uganda to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/834	12 November 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Uganda to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/843	12 November 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/857	19 November 2012	Letter from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/874	23 November 2012	Letter from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/881	26 November 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Uganda to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/883	26 November 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Uganda to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2012/941	18 December 2012	Letter from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/43	27 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/967	28 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/979	31 December 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/1	2 January 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/44	22 January 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/131	4 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/166	15 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/167	18 March 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/177	19 March 2013	Letter from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/200	25 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/201	28 March 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/287	14 May 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/288	16 May 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/339	6 June 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/2013/340	10 June 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/402	9 July 2013	Letter from the representative of Rwanda to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/414	15 July 2013	Letter from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/424	16 July 2013	Letter from the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/426	16 July 2013	Letter from the representative of Rwanda to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/433	19 July 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 18

The situation in the Central African Republic

Meetings of the Council

6899 (11 January 2013); 6907 (24 January 2013); 6967 (15 May 2013)

(see also part II, chapters 30 and 32)

Consultations of the whole

19 December 2012; 3, 8 and 11 January; 20, 22 and 25 March; 9 and 29 April; 15 and 29 May 2013

Resolutions adopted

2088 (2013)

Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic

S/PRST/2009/5	Established
Resolution 2088 (2013)	Mandate extended until 31 January 2014

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/956	21 December 2012	S/PRST/2001/25
S/2013/261	3 May 2013	Resolution 2088 (2013)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2013/8	4 January 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/25	16 January 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/202	28 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/215	2 April 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/216	4 April 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/306	21 May 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/2013/343	7 June 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/344	11 June 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/397	3 July 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/398	5 July 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Chapter 19

Children and armed conflict

Meetings of the Council

6838 (19 September 2012); 6980 (17 June 2013)

Resolutions adopted

2068 (2012)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2013/8

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*	*Country concerned*
S/2013/258	1 May 2013	Resolution 1612 (2005) and subsequent resolutions	Myanmar
S/2013/245	15 May 2012	Resolution 2068 (2012)	
S/2013/383	28 June 2013	Resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009) and 1998 (2011)	Yemen
S/2013/419	12 July 2013	Resolution 1612 (2005) and subsequent resolutions	Philippines

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/685	6 September 2012	Letter from the representative of Germany to the Secretary-General
S/2012/718	17 September 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/740	4 October 2012	Letter from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/879	26 November 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/880	26 November 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

S/2013/65	28 January 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/158	13 March 2013	Letter from the representative of Liechtenstein to the Secretary-General
S/2013/319	28 May 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Chapter 20

The situation in Guinea-Bissau

Meetings of the Council

6915 (5 February 2013); 6924 (22 February 2013); 6963 (9 May 2013); 6968 (22 May 2013)

(see also part II, chapter 32)

Consultations of the whole

18 September; 11 December 2012; 5 February; 9 May 2013

Resolutions adopted

2092 (2013); 2103 (2013)

Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau

Resolution 1876 (2009)	Established
Resolution 2092 (2013)	Mandate extended until 31 May 2013
Resolution 2103 (2013)	Mandate extended until 31 May 2014

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/704	12 September 2012	Resolution 2048 (2012)
S/2012/887	27 November 2012	Resolution 2048 (2012)
S/2013/26	16 January 2013	Resolution 2030 (2011)
S/2013/123	28 February 2013	Resolution 2048 (2012)
S/2013/262	6 May 2013	Resolution 2092 (2013)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/973	27 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/974	31 December 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/975	31 December 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 21

Protection of civilians in armed conflict

Meetings of the Council

6917 (12 February 2013); 7003 (17 July 2013)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2013/2

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2013/75	4 February 2013	Letter from the representative of the Republic of Korea to the Secretary-General
S/2013/393	3 July 2013	Letter from the representative of the United States of America to the Secretary-General
S/2013/422	16 July 2013	Letter from the representatives of Austria, Poland and Switzerland to the President of the Security Council
[illegible]/2013/423	16 July 2013	Letter from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 22

Women and peace and security

Meetings of the Council

6852 (31 October 2012); 6877 (30 November 2012); 6948 (17 April 2013); 6984 (24 June 2013)

Resolutions adopted

2106 (2013)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2012/23

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/732	2 October 2012	S/PRST/2010/22 and S/PRST/2011/20
S/2013/149	14 March 2013	Resolution 1960 (2010)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/774	2 October 2012	Letter from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General
S/2013/335	7 June 2013	Letter from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General

Chapter 23

Briefing by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Meetings of the Council

6961 (7 May 2013)

Chapter 24

Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B

A. United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

Meetings of the Council

6901 (16 January 2013); 6997 (10 July 2013)

(see also part II, chapter 2)

Official communiqués

S/PV.6901; S/PV.6997

B. United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Meetings of the Council

6883 (12 December 2012); 6978 (13 June 2013)

(see also part II, chapter 1.B.1)

Official communiqués

S/PV.6883; S/PV.6978

C. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Meetings of the Council

6823 (21 August 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 1.B.2)

Official communiqués

S/PV.6823

D. United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

Meetings of the Council

6945 (11 April 2013)

(see also part II, chapter 3)

Official communiqués

S/PV.6945

E. United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Meetings of the Council

6923 (21 February 2013); 6931 (6 March 2013)

(see also part II, chapter 17)

Official communiqués

S/PV.6923; S/PV.6931

F. United Nations Mission in Liberia

Meetings of the Council

6828 (6 September 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 7)

Official communiqués

S/PV.6828

G. United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Meetings of the Council

6996 (10 July 2013)

(see also part II, chapter 27)

Official communiqués

S/PV.6996

H. United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

Meetings of the Council

6833 (12 September 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 12)

Official communiqués

S/PV.6833

I. United Nations Mission in South Sudan

Meetings of the Council

6989 (27 June 2013)

(see also part II, chapter 31)

Official communiqués

S/PV.6989

J. African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

Meetings of the Council

7005 (18 July 2013)

(see also part II, chapter 31)

Official communiqués

S/PV.7005

K. United Nations Supervision Mission in the Syrian Arab Republic

Meetings of the Council

6821 (9 August 2012)

(see also part II, chapter 1.B.5)

Official communiqués

S/PV.6821

Chapter 25

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

Meetings of the Council

6890 (17 December 2012); 6900 (15 January 2013)

(see also part II, chapter 26, and part V, chapter 5)

Consultations of the whole

18 January 2013

Resolutions adopted

2082 (2012); 2083 (2012)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2013/1

Reports of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/683	4 September 2012	Resolution 1988 (2011)
S/2012/729	1 October 2012	Resolution 1989 (2011)
S/2012/968	31 December 2012	Resolution 1989 (2011)
S/2012/971	31 December 2012	Resolution 1988 (2011)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/683	4 September 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/684	4 September 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/729	1 October 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities to the President of the Security Council

S/2012/730	1 October 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1939 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/805	7 November 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Switzerland to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/914	5 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/915	7 December 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/930	19 December 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/966	27 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/968	31 December 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/969	31 December 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/970	31 December 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/971	31 December 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) to the President of the Security Council

S/2012/972	31 December 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/3	1 January 2013	Letter from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General
S/2013/33	18 January 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/71	31 January 2013	Letter from the Ombudsperson to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/161	13 March 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism to the Secretary-General
S/2013/217	3 April 2013	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2013/348	13 June 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/364	17 June 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/365	19 June 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/367	20 June 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/417	9 July 2013	Letter from the representatives of Finland and Germany to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/443	25 July 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2013/449	29 July 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/452	31 July 2013	Letter from the Ombudsperson to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 26

Briefings by Chairmen of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council

Meetings of the Council

6862 (14 November 2012); 6881 (7 December 2012); 6964 (10 May 2013)

(see also part II, chapter 25, and part V, chapter 5)

Chapter 27

The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

Meetings of the Council

6902 (17 January 2013); 6947 (16 April 2013); 6953 (25 April 2013); 7004 (18 July 2013); 7012 (30 July 2013)

(see also part II, chapter 24.G)

Consultations of the whole

25 October 2012; 17 January; 18 July 2013

Resolutions adopted

2101 (2013); 2112 (2013)

Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Resolution 1528 (2004)	Established
Resolution 2112 (2013)	Mandate extended until 30 June 2014

Reports of the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/766	15 October 2012	Resolution 2045 (2012)
S/2013/228	12 April 2013	Resolution 2045 (2012)

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/964	31 December 2012	Resolution 2062 (2012)
S/2013/197	28 March 2013	Resolution 2062 (2012)
S/2013/377	26 June 2013	Resolution 2062 (2012)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/766	15 October 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/772	16 October 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/2012/981	31 December 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/95	11 February 2013	Letter from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General
S/2013/228	12 April 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/278	9 May 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/290	14 May 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/291	16 May 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/416	11 July 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 28

Security Council mission

Meetings of the Council

6858 (12 November 2012); 6916 (7 February 2013)

Consultations of the whole

2 and 23 August; 11 September 2012; 3 and 11 January; 2, 6, 7 and 9 May; 22 and 24 July 2013

Reports of Security Council missions

S/2012/889	28 November 2012	Mission to Timor-Leste (3 to 6 November 2012)
S/2013/173	19 March 2013	Mission to Yemen (27 January 2013)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/793	31 October 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/61	25 January 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Chapter 29

The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security

Meetings of the Council

6849 (17 October 2012); 6913 (30 January 2013)

Consultations of the whole

30 January 2013

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2013/341	11 June 2013	S/PRST/2012/1

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/731	1 October 2012	Letter from the representative of Guatemala to the Secretary-General
S/2012/958	19 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/959	24 December 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Chapter 30

Central African region

Meetings of the Council

6891 (18 December 2012); 6895 (19 December 2012); 6971 (29 May 2013)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2012/28; S/PRST/2013/6

Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa

S/2010/457	Established

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/923	13 December 2012	S/PRST/2012/18
S/2013/297	20 May 2013	S/PRST/2012/28

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/630	13 August 2012	Letter from the representative of Burundi to the Secretary-General
S/2012/656	13 August 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/657	21 August 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/176	14 March 2013	Letter from the representative of the Congo to the Secretary-General
S/2013/240	19 April 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 31

Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

Meetings of the Council

6827 (31 August 2012); 6851 (24 October 2012); 6864 (16 November 2012); 6874 (28 November 2012); 6887 (13 December 2012); 6910 (24 January 2013); 6920 (14 February 2013); 6938 (21 March 2013); 6956 (29 April 2013); 6970 (29 May 2013); 6974 (5 June 2013); 6993 (8 July 2013); 6998 (11 July 2013); 7010 (24 July 2013); 7013 (30 July 2013)

(see also part II, chapter 24.I and 24.J)

Consultations of the whole

9 and 23 August; 6 and 20 September; 4, 16 and 24 October; 14 and 28 November; 6 and 18 December 2012; 8, 22 and 24 January; 7 and 21 February; 12, 18 and 21 March; 9, 11, 18, 19 and 29 April; 6, 9, 16 and 23 May; 5 and 20 June; 8, 11, 15 and 24 July 2013

Resolutions adopted

2075 (2012); 2091 (2013); 2104 (2013); 2109 (2013); 2113 (2013)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2012/19

Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

Resolution 1769 (2007)	Established
Resolution 2113 (2013)	Mandate extended until 31 August 2014

United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei

Resolution 1990 (2011)	Established
Resolution 2075 (2012)	Mandate extended until 31 May 2013
Resolution 2104 (2013)	Mandate extended until 30 November 2013

United Nations Mission in South Sudan

Resolution 1996 (2011)	Established
Resolution 2109 (2013)	Mandate extended until 15 July 2014

Reports of the Panel of Experts on the Sudan

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2013/79	5 February 2013	Resolution 2035 (2012)

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/722	27 September 2012	Resolution 2047 (2012)
S/2012/771	16 October 2012	Resolution 2063 (2012)
S/2012/820	8 November 2012	Resolutions 1996 (2011) and 2057 (2012)
S/2012/877	26 November 2012	Resolution 2046 (2012)
S/2012/890	23 November 2012	Resolution 2047 (2012)
S/2013/22	15 January 2013	Resolution 2063 (2012)
S/2013/59	25 January 2013	Resolution 2075 (2012)
S/2013/140	8 March 2013	Resolutions 1996 (2011) and 2057 (2012)
S/2013/198	28 March 2013	Resolution 2075 (2012)
S/2013/225	10 April 2013	Resolution 2063 (2012)
S/2013/294	17 May 2013	Resolution 2075 (2012)
S/2013/366	20 June 2013	Resolution 1996 (2011)
S/2013/420	12 July 2013	Resolution 2063 (2012)
S/2013/450	29 July 2013	Resolution 2104 (2013)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/612	8 August 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/624	10 August 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/694	10 September 2012	Letter from the representative of South Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/702	11 September 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/712	17 September 2012	Letter from the representative of South Sudan to the President of the Security Council

S/2012/733	1 October 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/734	2 October 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/753	8 October 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/759	11 October 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/786	24 October 2012	Letter from the representative of South Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/823	8 November 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/869	21 November 2012	Letter from the representative of South Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/900	2 December 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/908	3 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/909	6 December 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/913	7 December 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/943	14 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/944	18 December 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/978	31 December 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan to the President of the Security Council

S/2013/6	4 January 2013	Letter from the representative of South Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/29	17 January 2013	Letter from the representative of South Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/34	18 January 2013	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/49	23 January 2013	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/79	5 February 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/81	6 February 2013	Letter from the representative of Uganda to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/95	11 February 2013	Letter from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General
S/2013/146	7 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/147	11 March 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/148	11 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/168	15 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/183	22 March 2013	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/190	26 March 2013	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/203	28 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/2013/213	4 April 2013	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/229	15 April 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/232	16 April 2013	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/233	16 April 2013	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/255	30 April 2013	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/268	6 May 2013	Letter from the representative of South Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/284	10 May 2013	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/283	13 May 2013	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/315	24 May 2013	Letter from the representative of South Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/325	30 May 2013	Letter from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General
S/2013/329	30 May 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/330	3 June 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/342	10 June 2013	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/352	13 June 2013	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council

S/2013/391	2 July 2013	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/405	9 July 2013	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/421	15 July 2013	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 32

Post-conflict peacebuilding

Meetings of the Council

6897 (20 December 2012); 6954 (25 April 2013)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2012/29

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/645	15 August 2012	
S/2012/746	8 October 2012	S/PRST/2010/20 and S/PRST/2011/2

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/791	23 October 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/39	18 January 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/63	29 January 2013	Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its sixth session
S/2013/431	18 July 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

Chapter 33

The situation concerning Iraq

Meetings of the Council

6875 (29 November 2012); 6937 (21 March 2013); 7002 (16 July 2013); 7008 (24 July 2013)

(see also part II, chapter 6)

Resolutions adopted

2110 (2013)

Consultations of the whole

7 August; 29 November 2012; 21 March; 16 July 2013

Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq

Resolution 1500 (2003)	Established
Resolution 2110 (2013)	Mandate extended until 31 July 2014

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/848	16 November 2012	Resolution 2061 (2012)
S/2012/933	14 December 2012	Resolution 1956 (2010)
S/2013/154	12 March 2013	Resolution 2061 (2012)
S/2013/191	26 March 2013	Resolution 1958 (2010)
S/2013/378	26 June 2013	Resolution 1956 (2010)
S/2013/408 and Corr.1	11 July 2013	Resolution 2061 (2012)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2013/430	18 July 2013	Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/461	30 July 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/462	1 August 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Chapter 34
Non-proliferation

Meetings of the Council

6839 (20 September 2012); 6888 (13 December 2012); 6930 (6 March 2013); 6973 (5 June 2013); 6999 (15 July 2013)

Consultations of the whole

7 August 2012; 25 June 2013

Resolutions adopted

2105 (2013)

Reports of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1929 (2010)

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2013/331	3 June 2013	Resolution 2049 (2012)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/677	30 August 2012	Note by the President of the Security Council
S/2012/821	5 November 2012	Letter from the representative of Kazakhstan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/850	19 November 2012	Note by the President of the Security Council
S/2013/53	25 January 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/103	21 February 2013	Note by the President of the Security Council
S/2013/307	22 May 2013	Note by the President of the Security Council
S/2013/331	5 June 2013	Note by the President of the Security Council
S/2013/375	25 June 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 35

Peace consolidation in West Africa

A. United Nations Office for West Africa

Meetings of the Council

6911 (25 January 2013); 6995 (10 July 2013)

Consultations of the whole

25 January, 10 July 2013

Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Office for West Africa

S/2001/1129	Established

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/977	31 December 2012	S/2010/661
S/2013/384	28 June 2013	S/2010/661

B. Piracy in the Gulf of Guinea

Consultations of the whole

25 April 2013

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/656	13 August 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/657	21 August 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Chapter 36

Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Meetings of the Council

6904 (22 January 2013); 6932 (7 March 2013)

Consultations of the whole

21 August; 29 November; 12 December 2012; 12 and 21 February; 5 and 8 March; 16 May 2013

Resolutions adopted

2087 (2013); 2094 (2013)

Reports of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1874 (2009)

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2013/337	7 June 2013	Resolution 2050 (2012)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/619	10 August 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/680	31 August 2012	Letter from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/693	10 September 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/912	7 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/920	12 December 2012	Letter from the representative of the Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/947	13 December 2012	Letter from the representative of the United States of America to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/936	17 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/982	31 December 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) to the President of the Security Council

S/2013/50	24 January 2013	Letter from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/57	25 January 2013	Letter from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/91	13 February 2013	Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/103	21 February 2013	Note by the President of the Security Council
S/2013/108	22 February 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/141	9 March 2013	Letter from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/186	21 March 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/194	27 March 2013	Letter from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/196	28 March 2013	Letter from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/199	28 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/337	11 June 2013	Note by the President of the Security Council
S/2013/369	21 June 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 37

Maintenance of international peace and security

A. Piracy

Meetings of the Council

6865 (19 November 2012)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2012/24

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/814	6 November 2012	Letter from the representative of India to the Secretary-General

B. Conflict prevention and natural resources

Meetings of the Council

6982 (19 June 2013)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2013/334	6 June 2013	Letter from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Secretary-General

Chapter 38

Peace and security in Africa

Meetings of the Council

6836 (17 September 2012); 6882 (10 December 2012); 6946 (15 April 2013); 6965 (13 May 2013); 6988 (26 June 2013); 7001 (16 July 2013)

Consultations of the whole

17 September 2012; 26 February; 9 and 16 May; 4 and 26 June 2013

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2012/26; S/PRST/2013/4; S/PRST/2013/5; S/PRST/2013/10

Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Office to the African Union

General Assembly resolution 64/288	Established

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/412	29 August 2012	Resolution 2023 (2011)
S/2013/354	14 June 2013	Resolution 2056 (2012)
S/2013/359	17 June 2013	S/PRST/2012/2

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/739	4 October 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/750	5 October 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/751	9 October 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/906	5 December 2012	Letter from the representative of Morocco to the Secretary-General
S/2012/965	31 December 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/192	27 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/2013/204	2 April 2013	Letter from the representative of Rwanda to the Secretary-General
S/2013/264	30 April 2013	Letter from the representative of Togo to the Secretary-General
S/2013/276	6 May 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/277	9 May 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/292	14 May 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/293	16 May 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Chapter 39

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security

Meetings of the Council

6919 (13 February 2013)

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/614	9 August 2012	Resolution 1809 (2008)

Chapter 40

The situation in Libya

Meetings of the Council

6832 (12 September 2012); 6855 (7 November 2012); 6857 (8 November 2012); 6912 (29 January 2013); 6934 (14 March 2013); 6962 (8 May 2013); 6981 (18 June 2013)

Consultations of the whole

12 September; 23 October 2012; 29 January; 14 March; 18 June 2013

Resolutions adopted

2095 (2013)

Assistance missions and offices established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Support Mission in Libya

Resolution 2009 (2011)	Established
Resolution 2095 (2013)	Mandate extended for 12 months

Reports of the Panel of Experts on Libya

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2013/99	15 February 2013	Resolution 2040 (2012)

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/675	30 August 2012	Resolution 2040 (2012)
S/2013/104	21 February 2013	Resolution 2040 (2012)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/699	10 September 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/700	11 September 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/983	31 December 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya to the President of the Security Council

S/2013/95	11 February 2013	Letter from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General
S/2013/99	9 March 2013	Note by the President of the Security Council
S/2013/212	3 April 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/256	30 April 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 41

The situation in Mali

Meetings of the Council*

6820 (8 August 2012); 6846 (12 October 2012); 6879 (5 December 2012); 6898 (20 December 2012); 6905 (22 January 2013); 6944 (3 April 2013); 6952 (25 April 2013); 6985 (25 June 2013)

Consultations of the whole

8 August; 17 September; 4 October; 5 and 11 December 2012; 10, 14 and 22 January; 6 and 27 February; 18, 21 and 27 March; 3 April; 25 June 2013

Resolutions adopted

2071 (2012); 2085 (2012); 2100 (2013)

Presidential statements

S/PRST/2012/26

Peacekeeping operations established, functioning or terminated

United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali

Resolution 2100 (2013)	Established

Reports of the Secretary-General

Symbol	*Date submitted*	*In response to*
S/2012/894	28 November 2012	Resolution 2071 (2012)
S/2013/189	26 March 2013	Resolution 2085 (2012)
S/2013/338	10 June 2013	Resolution 2100 (2013)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/727	28 September 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/739	4 October 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/784	23 October 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/825	8 November 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

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* Pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council dated 20 December 2012 (S/2012/961), as from that date, the earlier consideration by the Council of issues pertaining to Mali under the agenda item entitled "Peace and security in Africa" was subsumed under the item entitled "The situation in Mali".

S/2012/876	23 November 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/905	5 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/926	13 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/961	20 December 2012	Note by the President of the Security Council
S/2013/17	11 January 2013	Identical letters from the representative of France to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/31	16 January 2013	Letter from the representative of Germany to the Secretary-General
S/2013/35	18 January 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/37	20 January 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/58	23 January 2013	Letter from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/60	25 January 2013	Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the Secretary-General
S/2013/95	11 February 2013	Letter from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General
S/2013/112	25 February 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/113	25 February 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/129	27 February 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/150	12 March 2013	Letter from the representative of Cyprus to the Secretary-General
S/2013/163	15 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/2013/192	27 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/230	16 April 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/231	16 April 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/249	26 April 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/265	3 May 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/276	6 May 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/277	9 May 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/285	13 May 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/286	15 May 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/355	12 June 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/356	14 June 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Part III
Other matters considered by the Security Council

Chapter 1

Annual report of the Security Council to the General Assembly

Meetings of the Council

6856 (8 November 2012)

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/815	8 November 2012	Note by the President of the Security Council

Chapter 2

Items relating to Security Council documentation and working methods and procedure

A. Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507)

Meetings of the Council

6870 (26 November 2012); 6914 (31 January 2013); 6927 (28 February 2013); 6958 (30 April 2013); 6972 (30 May 2013); 6992 (27 June 2013)

Official communiqués

S/PV.6914; S/PV.6927; S/PV.6958; S/PV.6972; S/PV.6992

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/831	15 November 2012	Letter from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/853	19 November 2012	Letter from the representatives of India and Portugal to the Secretary-General
S/2012/922	12 December 2012	Note by the President of the Security Council
S/2012/937	17 December 2012	Note by the President of the Security Council
S/2012/940	17 December 2012	Letter from the representative of Portugal to the Secretary-General

B. General matters

Communications dated from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

S/2012/10/ Add.32-52	13 August-31 December 2012	Summary statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration
S/2012/961	20 December 2012	Note by the President of the Security Council
S/2013/5	1 January 2013	Letter from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General
S/2013/2	2 January 2013	Note by the President of the Security Council
S/2013/10 and Add.1-31	2 January-5 August 2013	Summary statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration
S/2013/21	15 January 2013	Letter from the representative of the United Arab Emirates to the Secretary-General
S/2013/40	21 January 2013	Identical letters from the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/46	21 January 2013	Letter from the representative of Cuba to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/47	22 January 2013	Letter from the representative of Kuwait to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/64	28 January 2013	Letter from the representative of Tunisia to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/78	6 February 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/97	14 February 2013	Letter from the representative of Denmark to the President of the Security Council

S/2013/100	15 February 2013	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/116	26 February 2013	Letter from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/125	28 February 2013	Letter from the representative of Australia to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/280	6 May 2013	Letter from the representative of Finland to the President of the Security Council

Part IV
Military Staff Committee

Work of the Military Staff Committee

The Military Staff Committee, established pursuant to Article 47 of the Charter of the United Nations, functioned continually under its revised draft rules of procedure during the period under review. The Committee held a total of 26 meetings. All 26 meetings included the participation of representatives of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and military representatives of the elected members of the Security Council. Eighteen meetings focused specifically on current United Nations peacekeeping missions: one on the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei, two on the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, two on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, three on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, one on the United Nations Mission in Liberia, one on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, four on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, one on the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali, two on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and one on the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur. Five meetings were held concerning the situation in Mali prior to the deployment of the Mission. Two meetings concerned the African Union Mission in Somalia. Three meetings focused on thematic issues, including technical assessment missions, military capability studies and projections and highlights of the activities of the Office of Military Affairs of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, and a briefing by the United Nations Operations and Crisis Centre. The Committee held two high-level briefings, one by the Supreme Allied Commander Europe, and another by a representative of the Chief of the French Defence Staff.

The Committee remained prepared to carry out the functions assigned to it under the terms of Article 47 of the Charter.

Part V

Matters brought to the attention of the Security Council but not discussed at meetings of the Council during the period covered

Chapter 1

Communication concerning the question of the Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa islands

S/2012/697	11 September 2012	Letter from the Permanent Observer Mission of the League of Arab States to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 2

Communications concerning the situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh and relations between Armenia and Azerbaijan

S/2012/593	1 August 2012	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/661	17 August 2012	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/665	23 August 2012	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/687	6 September 2012	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/695	7 September 2012	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2012/711	17 September 2012	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/725	26 September 2012	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2012/745	8 October 2012	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2012/748	5 October 2012	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/754	9 October 2012	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General

S/2012/758	10 October 2012	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/799	29 October 2012	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2012/808	5 November 2012	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2012/878	22 November 2012	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/960	20 December 2012	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2013/18	11 January 2013	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2013/74	4 February 2013	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2013/76	4 February 2013	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2013/77	5 February 2013	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2013/86	8 February 2013	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2013/106	21 February 2013	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2013/117	25 February 2013	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2013/153	11 March 2013	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2013/165	14 March 2013	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2013/209	3 April 2013	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2013/217	3 April 2013	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2013/250	25 April 2013	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2013/275	8 May 2013	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2013/279	9 May 2013	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General

S/2013/298	17 May 2013	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2013/313	23 May 2013	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2013/336	5 June 2013	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2013/374	24 June 2013	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2013/396	1 July 2013	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2013/400	5 July 2013	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2013/429	15 July 2013	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General
S/2013/442	24 July 2013	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General

Chapter 3

Communications concerning the situation in Georgia

S/2012/613	9 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/649	16 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/719	21 September 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/720	21 September 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/767	15 October 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

S/2012/934	14 December 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/207	2 April 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/208	2 April 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/386	28 June 2013	Identical letters from the representative of Georgia to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Chapter 4

Communications concerning relations between Cameroon and Nigeria

S/2012/954	19 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/955	21 December 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Chapter 5

Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction*

(see also part II, chapters 25 and 26)

S/2012/663	22 August 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/963	27 December 2012	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) to the President of the Security Council

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* Resolution 1540 (2004) was adopted under this agenda item.

S/2013/327	31 May 2013	Letter from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 6

Communications concerning the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

S/2012/721	20 September 2012	Letter from the representatives of China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the Secretary-General
S/2012/760	10 October 2012	Letter from the representative of Mongolia to the Secretary-General
S/2012/816	5 November 2012	Letter from the representative of Kazakhstan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/822	5 November 2012	Letter from the representative of Kazakhstan to the Secretary-General

Chapter 7

Communications concerning threats to international peace and security

S/2012/777	19 October 2012	Report of the Secretary-General on illicit cross-border trafficking and movement
S/2013/454	23 July 2013	Letter from the representatives of Gabon and Germany to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 8

Communications concerning security sector reform

S/2013/237	15 April 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/238	19 April 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Chapter 9

Communication concerning the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces

S/2013/110	25 February 2013	Identical letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

Chapter 10

Communications concerning the responsibility to protect

S/2013/399	8 July 2013	Report of the Secretary-General
S/2013/410	9 July 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/411	11 July 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Chapter 11

Communications concerning the International Criminal Court

S/2012/860	20 November 2012	Letter from the representatives of Costa Rica, Jordan and Liechtenstein to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/210	3 April 2013	Identical letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/229	15 April 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 12

Communications concerning the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

S/2012/630	13 August 2012	Letter from the representative of Burundi to the Secretary-General
S/2013/176	14 March 2013	Letter from the representative of the Congo to the Secretary-General

Chapter 13

Communications concerning the Collective Security Treaty Organization

S/2012/816	5 November 2012	Letter from the representative of Kazakhstan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/819	5 November 2012	Letter from the representative of Kazakhstan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/821	20 September 2012	Letter from the representative of Kazakhstan to the Secretary-General
S/2012/822	5 November 2012	Letter from the representative of Kazakhstan to the Secretary-General

Chapter 14

Communication concerning the League of Arab States

S/2013/351	4 June 2013	Letter from the representative of Qatar to the Secretary-General

Chapter 15

Communication concerning the Non-Aligned Movement

S/2012/752	8 October 2012	Letter from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General

Chapter 16

Communication concerning the Organization of Islamic Cooperation

S/2013/95	11 February 2013	Letter from the representative of Egypt to the Secretary-General

Chapter 17

Communication concerning the Russian-Arab Cooperation Forum

S/2013/121	27 February 2013	Letter from the representative of the Russian Federation to the Secretary-General

Chapter 18

Communications concerning relations between Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

S/2012/763	5 October 2012	Letter from the representative of Argentina to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/776	18 October 2012	Letter from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 19

Communications concerning relations between Armenia, Azerbaijan and Hungary

S/2012/681	31 August 2012	Letter from the representative of Armenia to the Secretary-General
S/2012/705	12 September 2012	Letter from the representative of Hungary to the Secretary-General
S/2012/710	17 September 2012	Letter from the representative of Azerbaijan to the Secretary-General

Chapter 20

Communications concerning relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America

S/2013/20	14 January 2013	Letter from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/162	15 March 2013	Letter from the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 21

Communications concerning relations between El Salvador and Honduras

S/2012/797	26 October 2012	Letter from the representative of Honduras to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/898	3 December 2012	Letter from the representative of Honduras to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 22

Communications concerning relations between El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua

S/2013/185	22 March 2013	Letter from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General
S/2013/188	25 March 2013	Letter from the representative of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General

Chapter 23

Communications concerning relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Israel

S/2012/655	20 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/660	22 August 2012	Letter from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/672	27 August 2012	Identical letters from the representative of Israel to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council
S/2012/817	7 November 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Chapter 24

Communication concerning relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States of America

S/2012/851	15 November 2012	Identical letters from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Chapter 25

Communications concerning relations between Israel and the Sudan

S/2012/790	25 October 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/864	17 November 2012	Letter from the representative of the Sudan to the President of the Security Council

Chapter 26

Communication from Pakistan

S/2012/717	21 September 2012	Letter from the representative of Pakistan to the Secretary-General

Part VI
Work of the subsidiary bodies of the Security Council

Chapter 1
Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission

The mandate of the United Nations Compensation Commission is to process claims and pay compensation for loss and damage suffered as a direct result of Iraq's unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait from 2 August 1990 until 2 March 1991. Funds to pay compensation are drawn from the United Nations Compensation Fund, which receives a percentage of the proceeds generated by the export sales of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products. This percentage is currently at 5 per cent in accordance with paragraph 21 of Security Council resolution 1483 (2003) and subsequent resolutions, most recently Council resolution 1956 (2010), which also provides for 5 per cent of the value of any non-monetary payments of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas made to service providers to be deposited into the Compensation Fund.

During the period under review, the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission held two regular sessions — the seventy-fourth session from 27 to 29 November 2012 and the seventy-fifth session from 30 April to 2 May 2013 — and a number of informal meetings, at which it considered various issues related to the activities of the Commission and payment of compensation awards to successful claimants. Since the conclusion of the main aspects of the claims processing exercise, the Commission has focused its work with a small secretariat on the Follow-up Programme for Environmental Awards, which was established by the Council at its fifty-eighth session in December 2005, the arrangements for ensuring that payments are made to the Compensation Fund, and payment of awards.

The purpose of the Follow-up Programme for Environmental Awards is to monitor the use of certain funds awarded by the Commission under the F4 category of claims to four Governments (Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia) in respect of remediation and restoration projects intended to compensate for environmental damage. In total, 26 such projects with a total award value of $4.3 billion fall within the scope of the Programme, and the technical and financial monitoring undertaken by a small specialized staff within the secretariat aims to ensure that the projects are implemented in a transparent and appropriate manner in the context of the purpose of the respective compensation awards. At its seventy-fourth session, the Governing Council considered progress under its decision 269 (2011), which aims to conclude the Programme in the near term, and identified issues for each of the participating Governments to address with a view to fulfilling the mandate of the Programme in the course of 2013. At its seventy-fifth session, the Governing Council determined that the Islamic Republic of Iran had concluded its projects under the Programme and that Saudi Arabia had established the requisite systems and controls under decision 269. In this regard, the Council adopted decision 270 (2013) declaring the mandate under the Follow-up Programme for Environmental Awards fulfilled in the case of these two Governments. With respect to the Governments of Jordan and Kuwait, the Governing Council identified the issues to be addressed with a view to fulfilling the mandate of the Programme by the end of 2013.

During the period under review, the Governing Council also continued to monitor the issue of arrangements for ensuring that payments are made into the Compensation Fund. In this regard, the Commission secretariat continued to regularly engage with the Iraq Committee of Financial Experts, the oversight body for the control, reporting and use of Iraqi oil revenues. The Governing Council has noted its satisfaction with the continued transfers of 5 per cent of Iraq's oil revenues and the equivalent of 5 per cent of non-monetary payments to the Compensation Fund.

During the period under review, the Commission made four quarterly payments in accordance with decision 267 (2009) totalling approximately $4.6 billion for distribution to successful claimants. One claim submitted by the Government of Kuwait on behalf of the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation remains to be paid. This claim was awarded approximately $14.7 billion for oil production and sales losses as a result of damages to Kuwait's oil field assets and represents the largest award by the Governing Council.

The Commission awarded total compensation in the amount of approximately $52.4 billion to individuals, corporations and Governments. As at 31 July 2013, $42.3 billion of that amount has been made available to Governments and international organizations for payment to successful claimants, leaving $10.1 billion still to be paid.

Chapter 2

Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea

The Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea is mandated by the Security Council to oversee the implementation of the arms embargo on Somalia first imposed by resolution 733 (1992) and subsequently amended by resolutions 1356 (2001), 1425 (2002), 1725 (2006), 1744 (2007), 1772 (2007), 1846 (2008), 1851 (2008), 2060 (2012), 2093 (2013) and 2111 (2013).

Pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 1844 (2008), the Committee is also mandated, in accordance with the criteria set out in that and subsequent resolutions, to designate individuals and entities subject to a travel ban, an asset freeze, and a targeted arms embargo imposed respectively by paragraphs 1, 3 and 7 of that resolution, and to monitor the implementation of those measures. In resolution 2002 (2011), the Council added the recruitment and use of children as well as the targeting of civilians including women and children to the designation criteria for targeted measures imposed by resolution 1844 (2008). By resolution 2036 (2012), the Council also imposed a ban on the direct or indirect import of charcoal from Somalia, whether or not such charcoal originated in Somalia.

The Council, in resolution 2093 (2013), partially lifted the arms embargo for 12 months for the purpose of building the capacity of the security forces of the Federal Government of Somalia. The Council introduced a reporting requirement for the Federal Government of Somalia and expanded the mandate of the Monitoring Group. The Council also introduced an exemption to the arms embargo on Somalia for the strategic partners of the African Union Mission in Somalia and the United Nations.

By resolution 2111 (2013), the Council provided exemptions from the arms embargo for the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia and the European Union Training Mission in Somalia. The Council also extended until 25 October 2014 the exemption to the asset freeze imposed by paragraph 3 of resolution 1844 (2008) in connection with the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Somalia. The Council also requested the Emergency Relief Coordinator to report to it by 20 March 2014 and again by 20 September 2014.

Concerning Eritrea, the Council in resolution 2023 (2011) expanded the sanctions measures to include the collection of a diaspora tax, the mining sector and the provision of financial services. By resolution 2060 (2012) the Council introduced exemptions to the arms embargo on Eritrea.

The Committee is supported by a Monitoring Group. Its mandate was extended, during the reporting period, by paragraph 27 of resolution 2111 (2013).

In 2012, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Hardeep Singh Puri (India) as Chair, while the delegations of Pakistan and Togo served as Vice-Chairs. For 2013, Kim Sook (Republic of Korea) served as Chair, and the delegations of Pakistan and Togo continued to serve as Vice-Chairs.

During the reporting period, the Committee received from Member States one report regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 1844 (2008), one report each regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1846 (2008) and 1862 (2009), one report regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 1907 (2009), one report regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 1916 (2010), one report regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 2002 (2011), 10 reports regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 2023 (2011), 12 reports regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 2036 (2012) and two reports regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by resolution 2060 (2012).

During the period under review, the Committee met six times in informal consultations. It approved 27 requests for exemptions to the arms embargo pursuant to resolution 1356 (2001) and 17 requests for exemptions to the arms embargo pursuant to resolution

1772 (2007). The Committee also received six notifications pursuant to resolution 2093 (2013) and one notification pursuant to resolution 2111 (2013).

During the informal consultations held on 3 October 2012, the Committee received briefings from the Coordinator of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea and the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat. On 13 November, in informal consultations, the Committee was briefed by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs on the report prepared pursuant to resolution 2060 (2012) (S/2012/856).

During the informal consultations held on 14 December, the Committee was briefed via videoconference by the Monitoring Group on the charcoal ban imposed pursuant to resolution 2036 (2012). On 15 February 2013, during informal consultations, the Committee received the midterm briefing by the Coordinator of the Monitoring Group, pursuant to resolution 2060 (2012).

During informal consultations held on 20 May 2013, the Committee was briefed by the Monitoring Group via videoconference on options for the due diligence guidelines related to the mining sector of Eritrea, and on the implementation of the modified arms embargo on Somalia.

On 12 July, in informal consultations, the Committee was briefed by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs on the report prepared pursuant to resolution 2060 (2012) (S/2013/415). At the same meeting the Monitoring Group presented its final reports on Somalia (see S/2013/413) and Eritrea (see S/2013/440), and the Committee discussed the recommendations contained therein. The Committee had an exchange of views with the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations.

On 23 August 2012, the Committee added one individual to the list of individuals and entities subject to the travel ban, asset freeze and targeted arms embargo imposed by resolution 1844 (2008) and issued a press release in that connection. The list is available on the Committee's website (www.un.org/sc/committees/751/).

On 30 May 2013, the Committee adopted revised guidelines for the conduct of its work and issued a press release in that connection. Both are available on the Committee's website.

On 9 November 2012 and on 12 March and 18 July 2013, the Chair of the Committee briefed the Security Council during consultations on the Committee's activities during the past 120 days pursuant to resolution 1844 (2008).

Chapter 3

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The Tribunal had a high level of judicial activity during the reporting period, including the delivery of 12 judgements. The Trial Chambers delivered judgements in the *Haradinaj et al.*, *Prlić et al.*, *Stanišić and Simatović*, *Stanišić and Župljanin*, and *Tolimir* cases and a contempt judgement in the *Krstić* case. Appeals in all of these cases except for *Haradinaj et al.* and the *Krstić* contempt case are now pending before the Tribunal. The Appeals Chamber delivered judgements in the *Gotovina and Markač*, *Lukić and Lukić*, and *Perišić* cases, as well as three contempt appeal judgements, in the *Rašić* case and in two cases arising from the *Šešelj* trial proceedings. At the close of the reporting period, 21 persons were in appeal proceedings or had been granted extensions to file notices of appeal and 4 persons were on trial. In addition, the Office of the Prosecutor has responded to defence motions for review and for reconsideration of final judgement in the cases of Rasim Delić and Sredoje Lukić .

With the start of the *Hadžić* trial on 16 October 2012, there are now no accused in pretrial proceedings. All trials are expected to conclude by the end of 2013, except for those of the three late-arrested accused: Radovan Karadžić, Ratko Mladić and Goran Hadžić. As the *Prlić et al.* appeal is now under the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, appellate work is projected to continue till mid-2017.

In May the Tribunal marked the twentieth anniversary of the its establishment with a modest ceremony in The Hague attended by many dignitaries, including His Majesty King Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands and the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, Patricia O'Brien. While reflecting on its achievements and challenges, the Tribunal also noted its commitment to expedite proceedings without sacrificing respect for due process. With this goal in mind, the Tribunal has, among other recent efforts, worked with the Security Council Informal Working Group on International Tribunals to increase the number of judges elected to the Tribunal and assigned to the Appeals Chamber to prevent potential delays that may be caused by an increase in the appeals workload.

With no remaining Tribunal fugitives at large and as the Tribunal moves into the final phase of its work, the Office of the Prosecutor has fully focused on completing its work on remaining trials and appeals. The day-to-day support provided by States in the former Yugoslavia for ongoing trials and appeals fully met expectations. In addition, the Office has received some information from the Serbian authorities concerning the ongoing investigations into networks of individuals who provided assistance to fugitives, including those who assisted Messrs. Mladić and Hadžić before their arrest. The Office has encouraged the Serbian authorities to complete their work in this regard efficiently and effectively.

During the reporting period the Tribunal engaged in a number of initiatives to promote its legacy, with a particular emphasis on continuing support for building the capacity of national jurisdictions in the former Yugoslavia. For example, the Tribunal has continued working with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe on the War Crimes Justice Project to launch additional activities such as skills training for judges, prosecutors and defence lawyers in the former Yugoslavia. The Tribunal has also participated in peer-to-peer meetings with judges and witness support services in the region. In addition, the Tribunal is working with local authorities and international partners to establish regional information centres and has received the support of officials in Bosnia and Croatia to set up centres in Sarajevo, Banja Luka and Zagreb, although these initiatives will require external funding and support.

The Office of the Prosecutor has also focused on transitioning to domestic war crimes prosecutions and strengthening the capacity of national judiciaries to effectively handle the large volume of such cases. While the Office has established effective working relationships with national prosecution offices, significant concerns remain about the implementation of national war crimes strategies, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Slow progress has been made in processing cases based on investigative materials transferred by the Tribunal. In addition, regional inter-State cooperation must be urgently improved to overcome persistent barriers to establishing accountability for wartime atrocities. Positive steps in this direction were taken in January and June 2013, when the Prosecutor's office of Bosnia and Herzegovina signed protocols on the exchange of evidence and information in war crimes cases with the Prosecutor's offices of Serbia and Croatia, respectively. Concrete steps must now be taken to operationalize these agreements. Additional signs of improved regional cooperation are evidenced by the agreement between Croatia and Serbia on extraditing their nationals in the context of organized crime.

On 22 December 2010, by resolution 1966 (2010), the Security Council established the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals. Throughout the reporting period the Tribunal continued to cooperate with the Office of Legal Affairs in planning the smooth transfer of Tribunal responsibilities to the Mechanism, whose branch at The Hague was launched on 1 July 2013. Following the launch of the Hague branch, certain Tribunal responsibilities, including enforcement of sentences, protection of witnesses from closed cases, and assistance to national jurisdictions, were immediately transferred to the Mechanism. In addition, any requests for review or notices of appeal resulting from ongoing trials before the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia will be filed before the Mechanism, rather than the Tribunal.

Chapter 4

International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994

As at 31 July 2013, the Tribunal consists of the Trial Chamber, the Appeals Chamber, the Office of the

Prosecutor and the Registry. From 1 September to 31 December 2012, Pascal Besnier (France) served as the Acting Registrar of the Tribunal at the Secretary-General's request while the process was undertaken to choose a new Registrar to replace Adama Dieng (Senegal) who left to assume the post of Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide. On 1 January 2013, Bongani Majola (South Africa) assumed the position of Assistant Secretary-General and Registrar of the Tribunal following his appointment by the Secretary-General for a term of four years or until closure, if sooner. On 10 April 2013, Judge Vagn Joensen (Denmark) was re-elected by acclamation to a second term as President of the Tribunal.

The Office of the Prosecutor concluded the trial phase of all proceedings with an oral judgement in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Augustin Ngirabatware*, the last case slated for trial before the Tribunal, returned on 20 December 2012, and a written judgment entered on 21 February 2013. The Office continued to focus its efforts on the completion of ongoing appeals and monitoring the referral of cases to national jurisdictions. The conclusion of the trial phase of the Tribunal has substantially increased the workload of the Appeals and Legal Advisory Division, which has been litigating 32 appeals arising from nine cases and two referral proceedings. With the affirmation by the Appeals Chamber of referral orders in the *Munyarugarama* and *Munyagishari* referral proceedings, all of the referral orders are now final and the referrals programme is concluded with a total of eight cases referred to Rwanda and two cases to France for trial. As a result of those referrals and the completion of all trials in the first instance, the Office of the Prosecutor has no further trial- or fugitive-related workload. The tracking, arrest and trial of the three top-level fugitives, Augustin Bizimana, Félicien Kabuga and Protais Mpiranya, and the monitoring of all referred cases is now being managed by the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1966 (2010), the Office of the Prosecutor also continued to focus on transitional activities to ensure a smooth transfer of functions to the Office of the Prosecutor of the Arusha branch of the Mechanism launched on 1 July 2012 and an effective closure of the Tribunal at the end of its mandate. All prosecutorial and tracking functions have been handed over to the Mechanism and all the core staff as well as the ad hoc staff necessary to conduct an upcoming appeal have been put in place. The Office of the Prosecutor provided administrative services to the Mechanism on a double-hatting basis as the Mechanism gradually supports itself in its various administrative functions. Substantial progress was made in the preparation of the Prosecutor's evidentiary holdings and records for archiving pending transfer to the Mechanism. The Office also started work on the Prosecutor's closing report to the Secretary-General and other essential legacy products initiated over the years and due to be concluded before the expiry of the Tribunal's mandate. During the reporting period, the Office also met the growing demand for provision of assistance to national prosecuting authorities. The responsibility for the servicing of foreign requests for assistance formally moved to the Mechanism from 1 July 2012 and Mechanism core staff assumed responsibility for it on 1 November 2012 with some double-hatting support from staff of the Office of the Prosecutor at the Tribunal.

The decision to transfer the Tribunal's second case of an accused in custody to Rwanda was upheld on appeal and the Tribunal monitored the pretrial phase of the first case transferred to Rwanda. The Tribunal continued to employ improved trial management practices and the final deadlines for completion of trials and all projections for delivery of appeals during the reporting period were met. As at 31 December 2012, all of the Tribunal's substantive trial work has been completed, and the Tribunal currently projects completion of all appeal cases, except for one, before the end of 2014. The last case, *Butare*, which concerns six persons, is projected to be completed in August 2015, owing to a delay in translation and an expansion of the appeals. Despite these advances, staff retention remains an important issue, especially in Chambers and the Office of the Prosecutor. Further staff attrition will delay the ability to meet completion strategy targets. In resolution 2080 (2012), the Security Council reiterated the importance of adequate staffing to the timely completion of the Tribunal's work.

At the appeals level, in addition to many decisions on review and reconsideration, interlocutory appeal decisions, a referral appeal decision, and a large number of pre-appeal orders and decisions, two appeal judgements concerning three persons were delivered. This brings the total number of persons whose judgements have been completed at the appellate level to [illegible]. There are currently 22 appeals from judgement pending in six cases concerning 15 persons.

The main activities of the Registry focused on supporting the conclusion of the remaining appeals, providing support to the Mechanism, preparing the records of the Tribunal for archiving and handover to the Mechanism and engaging Member States on a variety of issues necessary to achieve an orderly closure of the Tribunal.

During the period under review, the Registry provided effective court management and filing services to both organs of the Tribunal as well as the Appeals Chamber. It supported the completion of the *Ngirabatware* trial as well as judicial filings involving trial, appeal and referral cases. Further to the Appeals Chamber affirmation of the referral order in the *Munyagishari* case, the accused was transferred to the Rwandan authorities on 24 July 2013. The Registry also continued to provide administrative support to defence lawyers, including securing cooperation from Member States. The Tribunal engaged in a reorganization of the Judicial and Legal Services Division and the Division of Administrative Support Services in line with the downsizing and the reduced requirements in certain sections within both divisions. The Office of the Registrar continued to act as the channel of communication between the organs of the Tribunal and between the Tribunal and the diplomatic community; it maintained high-level diplomatic contacts with Member States and international and non-governmental organizations. The Office of the Registrar promoted outreach activities of the Tribunal through information dissemination, improved communication and access to the jurisprudence and other legal materials of the Tribunal. It also maintained its partnership with the Department of Information of the Secretariat in promoting outreach in Rwanda through the Umusanzu centre.

The President and the Registrar continued to deploy all efforts to find host countries for the remaining seven acquitted persons and three released convicts. During the period under review, the Tribunal has continued to encounter obstacles in relocating these individuals. There have not yet been any positive developments pursuant to Security Council resolutions 2029 (2011), 2054 (2012) and 2080 (2012), in which the Council commended Member States that have accepted the relocation to their territories of acquitted persons and released convicts who have completed serving their sentences and reiterated its call upon other Member States that are in a position to do so to cooperate with the Tribunal for that purpose. The Registrar has highlighted the urgency of the need for increased cooperation to many Member States including through an address to the Security Council Informal Working Group on International Tribunals as has the President in his statements to the Security Council and the General Assembly. On 30 May 2013, the President and the Registrar submitted to the Security Council a strategic plan for relocation. Considering the imminent closure, the Tribunal remains in urgent need of the assistance of Member States to find a sustainable solution to this issue and hopes that Member States will actively participate in the strategic plan.

Chapter 5

Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities

The Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) is mandated by the Security Council to oversee the implementation of sanctions measures, consisting of an asset freeze, travel ban and arms embargo, against individuals or entities belonging to or associated with Al-Qaida, as set out in resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), 1390 (2002), 1452 (2002), 1455 (2003), 1526 (2004), 1617 (2005), 1735 (2006), 1822 (2008), 1904 (2009), 1989 (2011) and 2083 (2012).

During 2012, Peter Wittig (Germany) continued to serve as Chair of the Committee while the delegations of Guatemala and the Russian Federation served as Vice-Chairs. In January 2013, Gary Quinlan (Australia) took over as Chair, while the delegations of Guatemala and the Russian Federation remained Vice-Chairs. During the period, the Committee held 1 formal and 16 informal meetings.

The Committee continuously reaffirms the need to combat terrorism by all means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law. On 4 December 2012, the Committee met with the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, Ben Emmerson, and has continued to collaborate closely with the Office of the Ombudsperson on requests for delisting, including by strongly urging Member States to provide all relevant information to the Ombudsperson as stipulated in resolution 2083 (2012).

The Committee continues to ensure that it enables a more effective implementation of the sanctions measures. Accordingly, and as directed by the Council in resolution 2083 (2012), the Committee held a special meeting on 9 April 2013 to consider ways in which the regime established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) could improve its response to the latest developments of Al-Qaida in the Sahel and Mali, including outreach and technical support activities to the region, to allow more effective implementation and application of the sanctions measures.

The Committee has continued to improve the quality of the Al-Qaida Sanctions List and the narrative summaries of listed individuals and entities, to ensure effective implementation. During the reporting period the Committee completed several reviews of the List. The Committee has conducted two specialized reviews of reportedly deceased individuals. The Committee has also conducted two rounds of review of entries lacking sufficient identifying information for the effective implementation of the sanctions measures. The Committee is currently completing a review of entities included on the List that are reported to have ceased to exist, as well as its review of entries that have not been reviewed in three or more years.

Furthermore, the Committee has continued to ensure that individuals confirmed to be deceased are removed from the List, all the while ensuring that any assets forming part of the deceased's estate, if unfrozen, are not used in connection with activities threatening international peace and security. The Committee delisted Osama bin Laden on 21 February 2013, and, in accordance with resolution 2083 (2012), will ensure that assets frozen as a result of Osama bin Laden's listing will not be transferred to listed individuals or entities, or otherwise used for terrorist purposes in line with resolution 1373 (2001).

In total, the Al-Qaida Sanctions List was updated 29 times during the reporting period: the names of six individuals and two entities were added, the names of 24 individuals and six entities were deleted, and the information for the entries of 18 individuals and three entities was updated. As at 31 July 2013, the Committee had posted on its website 288 narrative summaries for individuals and entities associated with Al-Qaida, which can be found at www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/narrative.shtml.

The Committee also ensures that fair and clear procedures exist for placing individuals and entities on the List. In accordance with resolution 2083 (2012), the Committee reviewed its guidelines to align them with the new provisions of the resolution, including the sections on listing, delisting (including delisting requests through the Office of the Ombudsperson), exemptions from the asset freeze, and exemptions from the travel ban. The revised guidelines were approved by the Committee on 15 April 2013 and made available on the Committee's website in the six official languages of the United Nations. They were transmitted to Member States by a note verbale from the Chair of the Committee.

The Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established by resolution 1526 (2004) submitted its twelfth (see S/2012/729), thirteenth (see S/2012/968) and fourteenth reports on the implementation of the sanctions measures by Member States. At the end of the reporting period, the Committee was considering its position on the fourteenth report (see S/2013/467). During the reporting period, the Monitoring Team continued to assist the Committee in carrying out the tasks described in annex I to resolution 1904 (2009) and annex I to resolution 2083 (2012).

Pursuant to resolutions 1904 (2009) and 2083 (2012), the Committee has continued its outreach activities to share information on its work. The Chair reported orally to the Security Council, together with the Chairs of the Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004), on 14 November 2012 and 10 May 2013. Through those briefings the Council was informed of the work of the Committee and the Monitoring Team, as well as of the implementation of the sanctions measures by States.

The Committee also continued its cooperation with INTERPOL. It has begun to implement the special agreement it concluded with that organization that facilitates the exchange of information between the Committee and INTERPOL and streamlines the maintenance of INTERPOL — United Nations Security Council Special Notices. This can be expected to improve the quality of information on the Al-Qaida

Sanctions List and enhance the implementation of the sanctions measures. The Special Notices have been created for all individuals that have sufficient identifying information as well as for all entities on the List.

Office of the Ombudsperson

The Ombudsperson is mandated by resolutions 1904 (2009), 1989 (2011) and 2083 (2012) to receive requests from individuals and entities seeking to be removed from the Al-Qaida Sanctions List, and to make a recommendation on their delisting to the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011). Kimberly Prost of Canada has held the Ombudsperson position since the beginning of the mandate in July 2010. During the reporting period, the Ombudsperson received 18 requests for delisting, for 16 separate individuals and two entities, bringing to 49 the number of delisting requests that have been submitted through the Ombudsperson mechanism since its establishment in 2009. During the reporting period, the Ombudsperson submitted for the consideration of the Committee comprehensive reports on 12 of those 49 requests. Of the 12 cases, seven delisting requests were approved, two were denied, one became moot following a separate Committee decision to delist, and two remain under the consideration of the Committee. In one additional case, a separate Committee decision resulted in an individual being delisted during an active Ombudsperson case. In total, 25 individuals and 24 entities have been delisted and one entity has been removed as an alias of a listed entity, following the submission of petitions through the Office of the Ombudsperson. The Ombudsperson has also provided reasons to petitioners, both in cases where the Committee has acceded to delisting requests and in cases where it has rejected them.

Chapter 6

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism, known as the Counter-Terrorism Committee, is mandated to monitor the implementation of that resolution. The Committee has been assisted in its work by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, established pursuant to resolution 1535 (2004) for an initial period ending on 31 December 2007. By resolution 1963 (2010), the Security Council decided that the Executive Directorate would continue to operate as a special political mission under the policy guidance of the Committee until 31 December 2013.

In 2012, the Committee was chaired by Hardeep Singh Puri (India), the delegations of France, Morocco and the Russian Federation serving as Vice-Chairs, each also chairing one of the Committee's three subcommittees. Since 1 January 2013, the Committee is chaired by Mohammed Loulichki (Morocco), and the delegations of France, the Russian Federation and Rwanda serve as Vice-Chairs, each also chairing one of the Committee's three subcommittees.

During the reporting period, the Committee held 11 formal meetings, including two special meetings on 20 November 2012 and 24 May 2013, as well as one informal meeting.

During the reporting period, the Committee submitted to the Security Council its work programme for the period from January to December 2013 (S/2013/161).

The Chair of the Committee participated in joint briefings to the Security Council together with the Chairs of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), which were held on 14 November 2012 and 10 May 2013.

Resolution 1373 (2001) sets out a comprehensive agenda of counter-terrorism activities, including steps aimed at bringing to justice perpetrators of terrorist acts as well as those who harbour, aid and support them. It also requires all States to cooperate on a wide range of issues related to counter-terrorism.

The Committee continued its "stocktaking" of Member States' implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) aimed at maintaining and enhancing its dialogue with Member States and enhancing their counter-terrorism capacities. In doing so, the Committee continued to use the preliminary implementation assessment, an analytical tool designed to provide a systematic, even-handed, transparent and effective assessment of States' implementation efforts. The Committee adopted the preliminary implementation assessments of 15 States and transmitted them to their respective Governments. The

Committee also reviewed the assessment itself with a view to enhancing its usefulness as an assessment tool. As a result of the review process, the preliminary implementation assessment was replaced by two enhanced assessment documents: the overview of implementation assessment and the detailed implementation survey. The Committee presented the new documents and revised stocktaking procedures to the wider membership on 2 May 2013.

The Committee conducted assessment visits to eight Member States, with their consent, in order to discuss and review their respective strengths, challenges, capacity-building needs and good practices with regard to the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005). The Committee visited Argentina, Djibouti, Japan, Morocco, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Serbia and Uruguay. The Committee continued to make priority technical assistance referrals in respect of needs identified during its visits and through other mechanisms. The Executive Directorate continued to coordinate with donor States and organizations to facilitate the delivery of assistance, focusing in particular on regional and thematic approaches. In addition to conducting regular briefings to the wider membership of the United Nations, the Committee held a special meeting with Member States and international and regional organizations on preventing and suppressing terrorist financing, as well as a special event with Member States on countering terrorism through the use of new communications and information technologies. The meetings served to raise Members States' awareness of the relevant issues and provided interactive forums for the sharing of experiences and effective practices.

The Committee continued to deepen its engagement and cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations; it encouraged and assisted them in the development of capacities that would improve their ability to assist their members with the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001).

During the period under review, the Committee continued to implement its mandate under resolution 1624 (2005), that is to include in its dialogue with Member States their efforts to implement that resolution and to work with Member States to help build capacity, including through promoting good practices and facilitating the exchange of information. During the reporting period, the Committee did not receive any new reports from Member States pursuant to resolution 1624 (2005).

The Committee's website is maintained and updated by its Executive Directorate and can be found at www.un.org/sc/ctc/.

Chapter 7

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003) is mandated by the Security Council to continue to identify, pursuant to paragraphs 19 and 23 of resolution 1483 (2003), individuals and entities whose funds, assets or economic resources should be frozen and transferred to the Development Fund for Iraq. As set out in paragraph 23 of resolution 1483 (2003), those individuals and entities include the previous Government of Iraq or its State bodies, corporations, or agencies located outside Iraq, as well as other senior officials of the former Iraqi regime and their immediate family members, including entities owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction.

In 2012, the Chair of the Committee was Kodjo Menan (Togo), and the delegation of India served as Vice-Chair. In 2013, Kodjo Menan (Togo) continued to serve as Chair, and the delegation of the Republic of Korea served as Vice-Chair.

The Committee's website is at www.un.org/sc/committees/1518/index.shtml

Chapter 8

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 521 (2003) concerning Liberia

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia is mandated by the Security Council to oversee the implementation of the sanctions measures and undertake the tasks set out in paragraph 21 of that resolution. The sanctions measures currently in effect are an arms embargo on all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in the territory of Liberia, originally imposed by resolution 1521 and later replaced by the measures in paragraph 4 of resolution 1903 (2009); a travel ban imposed by resolution 1521 (2003); and an asset freeze imposed by resolution 1532 (2004) on individuals and entities designated by the Committee.

By resolution 2079 (2012), the Security Council reaffirmed that the asset freeze remains in effect, renewed the arms embargo and the travel ban, and extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Liberia for a period of 12 months, until 12 December 2013.

In 2012, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Abdullah Hussain Haroon (Pakistan) as Chair, with the delegations of Portugal and South Africa as Vice-Chairs. For 2013, Masood Khan (Pakistan) served as Chair, and the delegations of Luxembourg and Rwanda served as Vice-Chairs.

During the period under review, the Committee held three informal consultations to discuss issues relating to the sanctions regime. On 30 November 2012, the Committee received a briefing from the Panel of Experts on its final report (see S/2012/901), submitted in accordance with resolution 2025 (2011), and considered the recommendations contained therein. The Committee decided to send nine letters to draw attention to the Panel's recommendations. On 6 December, the Chair briefed the Security Council during its consultations on the main findings contained in the final report of the Panel of Experts.

During informal consultations on 15 February 2013, the Panel of Experts presented its programme of work for the duration of its mandate to the Committee. The Committee also decided to send letters to follow up on communications transmitted by the Chair in connection with the recommendations contained in the final report for 2012 of the Panel of Experts.

In its informal consultations on 23 May 2013, the Committee received a presentation of the Panel of Experts of their midterm report (see S/2013/316) and considered the recommendations contained therein. The Committee decided to send six letters to draw attention to the Panel's recommendations. The Committee also discussed the possibility of reviewing the sanctions regime imposed on Liberia. The Chair briefed the Security Council on the work of the Committee and the main findings contained in the midterm report of the Panel of Experts in the Council's consultations on 13 June 2013.

The Committee updated its travel ban and asset freeze lists on 14 September 2012 and 22 January 2013 and its travel ban list on 22 July 2013, and issued press releases in this connection. On 14 September 2012, the Committee delisted an individual from its travel ban and asset freeze lists following a request from the Focal Point for Delisting established pursuant to resolution 1730 (2006). On 21 January 2013, the Committee updated its travel ban and asset freeze lists with information received from Australia following the arrest of a listed individual, Richard Chichakli, by Australian authorities on 10 January. On 22 July, the Committee updated its travel ban list with the inclusion of additional information concerning two of the individuals on that list. The travel ban and asset freeze lists are available on the Committee's webpage, at www.un.org/sc/committees/1521/index.shtml. During the period under review, the Committee received one notification submitted in accordance with paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 1532 (2004), to which it had no objection. The Committee also received six notifications in accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution 1903 (2009).

Chapter 9

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo was established on 12 March 2004 to oversee and assess the implementation of the arms embargo originally imposed by paragraph 20 of resolution 1493 (2003), and to undertake the tasks set out by the Security Council in resolutions 1807 (2008) and 1857 (2008).

The sanctions regime was subsequently renewed and amended with the adoption of resolutions 1533 (2004), 1596 (2005), 1649 (2005), 1698 (2006), 1771 (2007), 1807 (2008), 1857 (2008), 1896 (2009), 1952 (2010) and 2021 (2011), by which the Council, inter alia, imposed targeted travel and financial sanctions on individuals and entities as designated by the Committee.

The Committee is supported by a Group of Experts to monitor the implementation of the sanctions regime with a particular focus on the areas affected by the presence of illegal armed groups, including North and South Kivu and Orientale Province, as well as on regional and international networks providing support to illegal armed groups, criminal networks and perpetrators of human rights abuses and serious violations of international humanitarian law, including those within the national armed forces, operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Group of Experts was originally established by resolution 1533 (2004), and its mandate was renewed and amended by resolutions 1552 (2004), 1596 (2005), 1616 (2005), 1654 (2006), 1698 (2006), 1771 (2007), 1807 (2008), 1857 (2008), 1896 (2009), 1952 (2010), 2021 (2011) and 2078 (2012).

By resolution 2078 (2012), the Security Council decided to renew the measures on arms and transport as well as the financial and travel measures imposed by resolution 1807 (2008), and reaffirmed the provisions of paragraphs 10 and 12 of that resolution. The Council renewed until 1 February 2014 the measures referred to above, and extended for the same period the mandate of the Group of Experts, as set out in paragraph 19 of resolution 1807 (2008) and expanded by paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 1857 (2008).

By resolution 2078 (2012), the Council also decided that the financial and travel measures listed in resolution 1857 (2008) would be extended to individuals or entities acting on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or entity owned or controlled by a designated individual, as well as individuals or entities who plan, sponsor or participate in attacks against peacekeepers of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

In 2012 and 2013, Agshin Mehdiyev (Azerbaijan) served as Chair of the Committee, the delegations of Morocco and Pakistan serving as Vice-Chairs.

During the reporting period, the Committee held informal consultations on 28 August and 12 November 2012, and on 1 February and 19 July 2013.

On 28 August 2012, the Committee heard presentations by the Defence and Security Adviser to the President of Rwanda and the Minister of International and Regional Cooperation and Francophonie of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as an update by the Coordinator of the Group of Experts, in connection with the addendum to the interim report of the Group of Experts extended pursuant to resolution 2021 (2011) (see S/2012/348/Add.1).

On 21 November 2012, the Chair of the Committee briefed the Security Council during informal consultations on the final report of the Group of Experts (see S/2012/843), providing an overview of the report and of the Committee's deliberations of 12 November.

On 13 November, the Committee added one individual to the list of individuals and entities subject to a travel ban and asset freeze, and on 30 November added two more. On 21 December, the Committee drew attention to two recommendations contained in the final report of the Group of Experts. On 31 December, the Committee added two more individuals and two entities to the list. On 12 April 2013, the Committee updated the list.

On 1 February 2013, the Committee held an exchange of views with the Group of Experts extended pursuant to resolution 2078 (2012), concerning the Group's workplan.

On 19 July, the Group of Experts briefed the Committee on the main findings of its midterm report (see S/2013/433), and the Committee considered the recommendations contained in the report. The Chair provided an overview of the midterm report and a summary of the Committee's discussions during the Security Council consultations on 22 July 2013.

During the reporting period, the Committee received a total of 25 notifications conveyed by Member States in pursuance of paragraph 5 of resolution 1807 (2008). The Committee received two reports from Member States (Lithuania and Portugal) pursuant to paragraph 19 of resolution 2021 (2011) and paragraph 22 of resolution 2078 (2012).

The Committee's website can be found at www.un.org/sc/committees/1533/index.shtml.

Chapter 10

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) is mandated by the Security Council to report to the Council, for its examination, on the implementation of that resolution concerning the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The Committee's mandate was renewed by resolutions 1673 (2006), 1810 (2008) and, most recently, 1977 (2011), by which the Council extended the Committee's mandate for a period of 10 years, until 25 April 2021. The Committee is assisted by a group of experts.

Resolution 1540 (2004), which was adopted by the Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, places obligations on Member States to refrain from providing any form of support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery. It required all States, in accordance with their national procedures, to adopt and enforce appropriate effective laws prohibiting access by non-State actors to such weapons and their means of delivery; and effective mechanisms to establish domestic control to prevent proliferation of such weapons and their means of delivery as well as controls over related material.

In its resolution 1977 (2011), the Council decided that the Committee would conduct a comprehensive review on the status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), both after five years and prior to the renewal of its mandate, including, if necessary, recommendations on adjustments to the mandate. The Committee submitted to the Council its 2012 review of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) on 27 December 2012 (S/2012/963).

In 2012, the Committee was chaired by Baso Sangqu (South Africa), with the delegations of Lebanon, Portugal and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland serving as Vice-Chairs. Since 1 January 2013, the Committee is chaired by Kim Sook (Republic of Korea), with the delegations of Azerbaijan, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom serving as Vice-Chairs. The Committee maintained its system of working groups, dealing with monitoring and national implementation; assistance; cooperation with international organizations, including the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001); and transparency and media outreach.

During the period under review, the Committee held six formal and nine informal meetings.

The Committee continued to be supported in its work by experts. By resolution 1977 (2011) the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the Committee, a group of up to eight experts, acting under the direction and purview of the Committee, to assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate under resolutions 1540 (2004), 1673 (2006), 1810 (2008) and 1977 (2011), including through facilitation of assistance to improve the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). By resolution 2055 (2012) the number of experts supporting the Committee was increased to nine.

On 31 May 2013, the Chair of the Committee transmitted to the President of the Security Council the twelfth programme of work of the Committee, for the period from 1 June 2013 to 31 May 2014 (S/2013/327).

The Chair of the Committee participated in joint briefings to the Security Council together with the Chairs of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001), which were held on 14 November 2012 and 10 May 2013.

As part of its outreach activities, members of the Committee and the Committee's experts continued to participate in seminars, workshops and conferences, explaining to participants the work of the Committee and the requirements of resolution 1540 (2004) with a view to strengthening support for its implementation.

The Committee's website is maintained and updated by the Office for Disarmament Affairs and can be found at www.un.org/sc/1540/.

Chapter 11

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire is mandated to oversee the implementation of the sanctions regime consisting of an arms embargo, travel ban and asset freeze imposed by that resolution, as renewed and expanded by resolution 1643 (2005), by which the Council also decided that all States shall take the necessary measures to prevent the import of all rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire to their territory.

In 2012, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala) as Chair, while the delegations of Germany and South Africa served as Vice-Chairs. For 2013, Gert Rosenthal serves as Chair, with the delegations of Australia and Rwanda as Vice-Chairs.

During the reporting period, the Committee held a total of two informal consultations.

During its informal consultations on 12 October 2012, the Committee considered the midterm report of the Group of Experts, submitted in accordance with paragraph 16 of resolution 2045 (2012) (see S/2012/766), and possible actions to be taken by the Committee.

On 12 April 2013, the Committee considered the final report of the Group of Experts submitted in accordance with paragraph 16 of resolution 2045 (2012) (see S/2013/228), and the Committee Chair briefed the Security Council during its informal consultations on 16 April regarding the Committee's consideration of the report and its recommendations.

Pursuant to the Group's final report, the Chair addressed letters to the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia and Mali, as well as the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, the Chair of the Kimberley Process, the Secretary-General of the World Customs Organization and the director of L'Harmattan, drawing attention to the recommendations contained in the report.

By resolution 2101 (2013), the Council renewed until 30 April 2014 the sanctions regime as set out in resolutions 1572 (2004), 1643 (2006), 1975 (2011) and 2045 (2012) and extended until the same date the mandate of the Group of Experts, as set out paragraph 7 of resolution 1727 (2006). On 11 July 2013, the Secretary-General addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council (S/2013/416) regarding the Secretary-General's appointment, in consultation with the Committee, of five experts of the Group of Experts extended pursuant to resolution 2101 (2013).

The Committee's website can be found at www.un.org/sc/committees/1572/index.shtml.

Chapter 12

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan is mandated by the Security Council to monitor an arms embargo on all non-governmental entities and individuals, including the Janjaweed, operating in Darfur, which was subsequently expanded to include all the parties to the N'Djamena Ceasefire Agreement and any other belligerents in the Darfur region in the Sudan. The enforcement of the arms embargo was later strengthened in resolution 1945 (2010). The Committee is also mandated to monitor the implementation of the travel ban and asset freeze imposed by resolution 1591 (2005) and, inter alia, to designate individuals subject to those measures, in accordance with the criteria set out in that resolution. By resolution 1672 (2006), the Council decided that all States shall implement those measures with respect to the four individuals named in the resolution. The Committee is assisted by a Panel of Experts, the mandate of which was most recently extended by the Council in resolution 2091 (2013). The web page of the Committee can be found at www.un.org/sc/committees/1591/index.shtml.

In 2012, Nestór Osorio (Colombia) served as Chair, and the delegations of Azerbaijan and India served as Vice-Chairs. In 2013, María Cristina Perceval (Argentina) is serving as Chair, the delegations of Azerbaijan and Australia serving as Vice-Chairs. During the period under review, the Committee held five informal consultations to discuss various issues relating to the sanctions regime.

In informal consultations on 24 August 2012, the Committee was briefed by two members of the Panel of Experts on the Panel's interim report. Of the seven recommendations contained in the report, the Committee agreed to take follow-up action on four. Of the remaining recommendations, two were addressed to the Security Council and one to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID). In resolution 2063 (2012), the Council had already taken into account some elements of the recommendations addressed to the Council by the Panel.

In informal consultations on 19 November, the Panel of Experts provided a midterm briefing to the Committee. The Panel's written report, which had been made available to the Committee on 18 October, contained two recommendations addressed to the Council. Different aspects of those two recommendations had already been addressed by the Council in its resolution 2063 (2012).

In informal consultations on 4 February 2013, the Committee was briefed by the Panel of Experts on its final report under resolution 2035 (2012) (see S/2013/79), and discussed the recommendations contained in the report. Of the 14 recommendations contained in the Panel's report, nine were addressed to the Security Council. Of the remaining five the Committee took follow-up action on four.

In informal consultations on 18 April, the Committee met with the new Panel of Experts appointed pursuant to resolution 2091 (2013), and discussed its reporting timelines and its preliminary programme of work, including regional travel. The Committee also discussed the Chair's proposed visit to Khartoum and Darfur, which had been approved by the Committee in 2012, had enjoyed the agreement of the Government of the Sudan and was expected to be carried out in October 2012, but which was postponed. The Committee agreed on a new date for the visit in 2013.

In informal consultations on 18 July 2013, the Committee was briefed by the Joint African Union-United Nations Special Representative and Head of UNAMID/Joint Chief Mediator on the situation in Darfur as it relates to the work of the Committee and his insight into the Darfur peace process.

On 28 August, 11 October and 4 December 2012, the Committee received incident reports from the Panel of Experts, the first two of which it subsequently forwarded to the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations; with respect to the third incident, a newly appointed expert was denied entry into the Sudan on 2 December 2012.

During the period under review, in accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution 2035 (2012), and paragraph 4 of resolution 2091 (2013), the Committee received a total of 10 monthly updates from the Panel of Experts.

On 20 November 2012, the agreement between the Committee and INTERPOL on INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices with respect to the four individuals designated as subject to the targeted sanctions entered into force.

On 20 September and 6 December 2012 and on 7 February and 16 May 2013, the Chair delivered periodic reports to the Security Council, as called for in paragraph 3 (a) of resolution 1591 (2005), describing the Committee's activities and, where appropriate, the Chair's bilateral contacts during the preceding days.

Chapter 13

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005)

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005) is mandated to undertake tasks described in paragraph 3 and the annex to that resolution, in order to assist in the investigation into the terrorist bombing in Beirut on 14 February 2005 that killed the former Prime Minister of Lebanon, Rafiq Hariri, and 22 others.

In 2012, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Kodjo Menan (Togo) as Chair, while the delegations of Azerbaijan and Germany served as Vice-Chairs. For 2013, Kodjo Menan (Togo) continued to serve as Chair, and the delegations of Australia and Azerbaijan served as Vice-Chairs.

During the reporting period, the Committee did not conduct any consultations or meetings and did not prepare an annual report.

The Committee's website can be found at www.un.org/sc/committees/1636/index.shtml.

Chapter 14

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006) is mandated to oversee the implementation of the measures imposed by that resolution with respect to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Security Council by resolution 1874 (2009) imposed additional measures, including an expansion of the arms embargo and the financial measures related thereto, as well as a ban on the provision of financial services, the transfer of financial assets or resources or public financial support for trade with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that could contribute to that country's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related and other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes. The Council directed the Committee to designate entities, goods and individuals in order to adjust measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009). It also called for the inspection of cargo to and from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the conditions and circumstances specified in the resolution; it authorized, under specific circumstances, the seizure and disposal of prohibited items; and it introduced a ban on the provision of bunkering services and other servicing to vessels of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In response to the launch using ballistic missile technology in December 2012 and the nuclear test of February 2013, the Security Council, by resolutions 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013), strengthened the existing sanctions regime in several key areas by (a) extending the list of prohibited items and introducing a new "catch-all" provision that calls upon States to prevent the transfer of any item that could contribute to the country's prohibited programmes or activities; (b) designating additional entities and individuals to be subject to the asset freeze and travel ban; (c) broadening the designation criteria and calling upon States to ban the travel of any individual violating the resolutions or assisting in their evasion; (d) broadening the financial sanctions; (e) strengthening the measures related to the inspection, seizure and disposal of cargo originating from, destined for or brokered by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; (f) calling upon States to deny take-off, landing or overflight requests to any aircraft they have reason to believe is carrying prohibited items; and (g) establishing a baseline definition of luxury goods.

The Committee is assisted by eight experts comprising a Panel of Experts, whose mandate was extended by the Council until 7 April 2014 by resolution 2094 (2013). In that resolution, the Council requested the Committee, in consultation with the Panel, to adjust the Panel's schedule of reporting. The new reporting schedule was communicated to the Council by a letter dated 21 March 2013 from the Chair of the Committee (S/2013/186).

In 2012, José Filipe Moraes Cabral (Portugal) continued to serve as Chair of the Committee, and the delegations of Azerbaijan and Togo served as Vice-Chairs. In 2013, Sylvie Lucas (Luxembourg) assumed the function of Chair, with Azerbaijan and Togo serving as Vice-Chairs.

During the period under review, the Committee held eight informal meetings. The Committee also held one briefing open to all Member States, on 19 June 2013.

During the informal meeting of 24 October 2012, the Committee heard a briefing by the Panel of Experts about its recent work and had an in-depth exchange of views on the recommendations contained in the Panel's final report for 2012 (see S/2012/422). During the informal meeting held on 10 December, members continued their discussion on the Panel's final report, as well as on the midterm report that had been submitted to the Committee on 7 November.

During the informal meeting held on 30 January 2013, Committee members exchanged views on possible follow-up action to resolution 2087 (2013). As directed by the Security Council in paragraph 7 of that resolution, the Committee agreed to consider a draft implementation assistance notice regarding situations where a vessel has refused to allow an inspection after such an inspection has been authorized by the vessel's flag State or if any vessel flying the flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has refused to be inspected pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 1874 (2009).

During the informal meeting held on 15 March, the Committee discussed the follow-up to resolution 2094 (2013), including the appointment of experts on the Panel, the adjustment of the Panel's reporting schedule, the drafting of a new implementation assistance notice as mandated in paragraph 22 of that resolution, and the updating of existing implementation assistance notices. The Committee also requested the Secretariat to prepare, with the assistance of the Panel, a fact sheet outlining the main provisions of the relevant resolutions.

During the informal meeting held on 8 April, the Committee discussed the Panel's investigative activities. Committee members exchanged views on possible follow-up to effectively fulfil the Committee's mandate, pursuant to paragraph 27 of resolution 2094 (2013).

During the informal meeting of 31 May, the Committee heard a briefing by the Panel of Experts about its recent work and exchanged preliminary views on the Panel's final report for 2013 (see S/2013/337). The discussion on the Panel's final report continued at the informal meetings of 1 and 31 July, when Committee members discussed in detail the recommendations and sought ways to operationalize them.

In accordance with paragraph 12 (g) of resolution 1718 (2006), the Chair presented periodic reports to the Council on the work of the Committee, on 21 August and 29 November 2012, and on 21 February and 16 May 2013.

During the period under review, the Committee received 20 reports from Member States outlining the measures they had taken to implement resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009) and 2094 (2013).

The Committee's website is at www.un.org/sc/committees/1718/.

Chapter 15
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) is mandated to oversee the implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and 1929 (2010) with respect to the Islamic Republic of Iran. These measures include a proliferation-sensitive nuclear activities-related and nuclear weapon delivery systems-related embargo; a ban on the export or procurement of any arms and related materiel from the Islamic Republic of Iran and a ban on the supply of seven specified categories of conventional weapons and related materiel to that country; an asset freeze and a travel ban on designated individuals and/or entities; and financial measures.

In resolution 1929 (2010), among other things, under specified conditions and circumstances, the Council called for the inspection of cargo to and from the Islamic Republic of Iran and authorized the seizure and disposal of items identified during inspection, the supply of which to that country is prohibited. The Council moreover introduced a ban on the provision of bunkering and other servicing of Iranian vessels and decided that all States shall exercise vigilance when doing business with Iranian entities, including those of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines.

The Committee is supported by a Panel of Experts initially established by resolution 1929 (2010), whose mandate was extended and modified by paragraphs 1 to 3 of resolution 1984 (2011). The mandate of the Panel was further extended by resolution 2105 (2013).

In 2012, Néstor Osorio (Colombia) continued to serve as Chair and the delegation of Togo provided the Vice-Chair. In 2013, the Bureau consisted of Gary Quinlan (Australia) as Chair, the delegation of Togo providing the Vice-Chair.

During the period under review, the Committee held seven informal consultations. The Committee also held one briefing open to all Member States, on 24 June 2013.

At its informal meeting on 23 October 2012, the Committee continued its discussion of the final report of the Panel of Experts for 2012 (see S/2012/395) and considered the adoption of a series of implementation assistance notices that could aid Member States in implementing the Security Council measures, taking into account the experts' findings during their 2011 and 2012 mandates.

During the informal meeting of 26 November, the Coordinator of the Panel of Experts briefed the Committee on the Panel's midterm report of 9 November 2012. Committee members exchanged views on the report and sought ways to further assist States in implementing the relevant Security Council measures.

At the informal meeting of 13 February 2013, the Committee exchanged preliminary views on a case reported by a Member State on 6 February 2013, according to which the authorities of that State had intercepted, on 23 January, a vessel that it suspected was carrying illicit weapons from the Islamic Republic of Iran to be delivered to that State. The Committee also discussed the Panel's incident report on the missile launches by the Islamic Republic of Iran during the Great Prophet 7 exercise, conducted from 2 to 4 July 2012.

At the informal meeting of 29 April, Committee members exchanged views on the Panel's report on the interception of 23 January. Committee members agreed to send a letter to the Islamic Republic of Iran bringing to its attention the Panel's conclusions and asking for its comment.

During the informal meeting of 28 May, the Coordinator of the Panel of Experts briefed the Committee on the Panel's final report for 2013 (see S/2013/331). Several Committee members asked that the Committee follow up on the report and seek ways to implement the Panel's recommendations. The discussion on the Panel's final report continued at the informal meetings of 17 June and 25 July, when Committee members discussed in detail the recommendations contained in the report and sought ways to operationalize them.

In accordance with paragraph 18 (g) of resolution 1737 (2006), the Chair presented periodic reports to the Council on the work of the Committee, on 20 September and 13 December 2012, and on 6 March and 7 August 2013.

During the period under review, the Committee received two reports from Member States outlining the measures they had taken to implement resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and 1920 (2010).

The Committee's website is at www.un.org/sc/committees/1737/.

Chapter 16
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) is mandated to oversee the implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011), as updated by resolutions 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012) and 2095 (2013) with respect to Libya. Those measures include an arms embargo, which encompasses armed mercenary personnel and for the enforcement of which the Security Council called for cargo inspections under specific conditions and circumstances; a travel ban; an asset freeze; and a requirement to exercise vigilance when doing business with Libyan entities, in the event that such business could contribute to violence and the use of force against civilians. In carrying out its mandate, the Committee is assisted by a Panel of Experts. The web page of the Committee is at www.un.org/sc/committees/1970/.

In 2012, José Filipe Moraes Cabral (Portugal) served as Chair of the Committee. On 1 January 2013, Eugène-Richard Gasana (Rwanda) took over as Chair. The delegations of India (2012) and the Republic of Korea (2013) served as the Vice-Chair.

During the period under review, the Committee held five informal consultations, mainly to discuss arms proliferation from Libya into the region; to take stock of the work of the Committee since its establishment; to hear a presentation by the Panel of Experts of its final report under resolution 2040 (2012) (see S/2013/99) and discuss the findings and recommendations contained therein; to hear a presentation by the Panel of an inspection report and discuss the reported re-location, which had not been carried out in accordance with the relevant exemption procedures, of two individuals subject to the travel ban; and to hear a presentation by the Panel of its interim report under resolution 2095 (2013) and discuss the findings and recommendations contained therein. During the consultations, the Committee also received updated compilations from the Chair of the number and types of requests for exemption and notifications in relation to the arms embargo and asset freeze, as well as requests for guidance and other communications that had been processed by the Committee.

On 9 October 2012, the Committee issued a notice aimed at assisting all Member States in the implementation of the arms embargo, focusing particularly on the reporting of detections of violations or attempted violations of the embargo to the Committee. The notice is available on the Committee's website.

On 25 October and 18 December, the Committee dispatched three letters of inquiry concerning two cases of alleged proliferation of arms from Libya in the region.

On 30 November, in accordance with the Committee's provisional guidelines, the Chair of the Committee held an open briefing on the work of the Committee.

On 20 March 2013, the Committee updated an entry to its list of individuals and entities subject to the travel ban and asset freeze, and updated another entry on 29 July.

On 1 April, the Committee sent a note verbale to all Member States, encouraging them to give due consideration to the submission of designation proposals to the Committee relating to entities or individuals found to have been assisting in any way with the finances of entities or individuals already designated under the asset freeze measures.

By a letter dated 3 April 2013, the Committee requested confirmation of the possible establishment within the Government of Libya of a focal point structure through which all security assistance procurement should be channelled, and also requested information concerning additional procedures in relation to storing, recording and distributing arms and related materiel. By replies dated 6 June and 18 July, the representative of Libya to the United Nations provided information on the designation of the aforementioned focal point.

During the reporting period, the Committee concluded an agreement with INTERPOL concerning the issuing of INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices in relation to listed individuals and entities.

Also during the reporting period, the Committee dealt with several requests for exemptions to the arms embargo. It approved 15 requests submitted under paragraph 9 (a) or 9 (c) of resolution 1970 (2011) and did not take a negative decision on 45 notifications submitted under paragraph 13 of resolution 2009 (2011). The Committee also received one report in connection with inspections of cargo that were conducted to enforce the arms embargo.

Similarly, the Committee handled several requests for exemptions to the asset freeze. It did not take a negative decision on two notifications invoking paragraph 16 of resolution 2009 (2011), which provides for an exemption from the asset freeze for five specific purposes in relation to listed entities; did not take a negative decision on six notifications submitted under the basic expenses provision set out in paragraph 19 (a) of resolution 1970 (2011); and acknowledged receipt of one notification under the prior contracts provision set out in paragraph 21 of the resolution. The Committee also answered eight requests for guidance submitted by Member States in relation to the asset freeze and the arms embargo.

During the period under review, the Committee made available to the Permanent Mission of Libya to the United Nations three unofficial and informal tables summarizing the exemption requests and notifications relating to the asset freeze and arms embargo measures.

During the reporting period, the Committee received an implementation report, pursuant to paragraph 25 of resolution 1970 (2011), from one Member State, which is available on the Committee's website (www.un.org/sc/committees/1970/).

On 8 November 2012, and on 14 March and 18 June 2013, the Chair delivered periodic reports to the Security Council, as called for in paragraph 24 (e) of resolution 1970 (2011), describing the Committee's activities during the preceding months.

Chapter 17
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) is mandated by the Security Council to oversee the implementation of sanctions measures, consisting of an asset freeze, a travel ban and an arms embargo against individuals or entities belonging to or associated with the Taliban as set out in resolution 1988 (2011). The regime was extended for a further period of 18 months by resolution 2082 (2012). By paragraph 35 of the resolution the Council renewed the mandate of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team for a further period of 30 months.

During 2012, Peter Wittig (Germany) continued to serve as Chair while the delegations of Guatemala and the Russian Federation served as Vice-Chairs. In January 2013, Gary Quinlan (Australia) took over as Chair, while the delegations of Guatemala and the Russian Federation remained Vice-Chairs. During the period, the Committee held six informal meetings. Representatives of the Government of Afghanistan participated in the Committee's informal consultations on two occasions during the reporting period. The Committee also met with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan, Ján Kubiš, on two occasions.

In accordance with paragraph 30 of resolution 2082 (2012), the Committee reviewed its guidelines to align them with the new provisions of the resolution, including the sections on cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan, exemptions from the travel ban and reports submitted by Member States and other information supplied to the Committee. The revised guidelines were approved by the Committee on 15 April 2013 and made available on the Committee's website in the six official languages of the United Nations.

To ensure that the Sanctions List established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) is as up to date and accurate as possible, the Committee conducted another round of specialized reviews of list entries: reviews of individuals whom the Government of Afghanistan considers to be reconciled, reviews of individuals and entities whose entries lack identifiers necessary to ensure effective implementation of the measures, and reviews of reportedly deceased individuals.

The Committee continued improving the quality of the Sanctions List and the narrative summaries of reasons for listing. In total, the List was updated 15 times during the reporting period: the names of four individuals and two entities were added, the names of three individuals were deleted and the information for the entries of 42 individuals and four entities was updated. As at 31 July 2013, the Committee had posted on its website 131 narrative summaries of reasons for listing for individuals and four for entities associated with the Taliban. These can be found at www.un.org/sc/committees/1988/narrative.shtml.

In the reporting period, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, first established by resolution 1526 (2004), continued to assist the Committee in carrying out the tasks described in the annex to resolution 2082 (2012). The Monitoring Team submitted its first report on 4 September 2012 (see S/2012/683) and its second report on 31 December (see S/2012/971).

The Committee also continued its cooperation with INTERPOL. It has begun to implement the special agreement it concluded with INTERPOL which facilitates the exchange of information between the Committee and INTERPOL and streamlines the maintenance of INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices. This can be expected to improve the quality of information on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List and enhance the implementation of the sanctions measures. The Special Notices have been created for all individuals that have sufficient identifying information as well as for all entities on the 1988 (2011) Sanctions List.

Chapter 18
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau

The Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau was established on 18 May 2012 to monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by the resolution relating to a travel ban; to designate those individuals subject to the travel ban and consider requests for exemptions; to encourage a dialogue between the Committee and interested Member States and international, regional and subregional organizations; and to examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations or non-compliance with the measures imposed by resolution 2048 (2012).

There are currently 11 designated individuals on the Committee's consolidated travel ban list.

In 2012, the Bureau of the Committee consisted of Mohammed Loulichki (Morocco) as Chair. For 2013, Mohammed Loulichki still serves as Chair, with the delegation of Luxembourg as Vice-Chair.

During the reporting period, the Committee held a total of one informal consultation.

The Committee's website can be found at www.un.org/sc/committees/2048/.

Chapter 19
Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations

During the period from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013, the Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations held four meetings: one under the chairmanship of Mohammed Loulichki of Morocco, in December 2012, and three under the chairmanship of Masood Khan of Pakistan during the period from 1 January to 31 July 2013.

At its meeting on 7 December 2012, the Working Group examined the question of inter-mission cooperation and was briefed by two representatives of the Secretariat, from the Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support, who highlighted the increased use by the Departments of inter-mission cooperation as a tool to optimize communication between peacekeeping missions in neighbouring countries. Inter-mission cooperation was proving also to be effective in crafting regional approaches to regional issues, in optimizing the use of scarce military assets and temporarily alleviating, in times of crisis, the impact of critical gaps. It also allowed the provision of rapid surge capacity to missions either in time of crisis or at startup.

While recognizing the potential of this tool, participating Member States stressed that inter-mission cooperation must not be seen as a quick fix for structural problems impeding peacekeeping effectiveness.

In his concluding remarks summarizing the discussion, the Chair of the Working Group said that the cases of inter-mission cooperation described by the representatives of the Secretariat had helped to maximize the use of existing assets through intensified outreach to Member States for the provision of critical capabilities. Those actions would not have been possible, however, without the cooperation and the understanding of the troop-contributing countries that consented to the quick redeployment of their personnel or assets. He stressed that, while inter-mission cooperation could provide a timely response for critically needed capacities, long-term problems could not be solved with short-term measures.

At the meeting of the Working Group held on 25 February 2013, the focus of discussion was the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), whose mandate was due to be renewed by the Security Council in the first week of March. Representatives of the African Union and the troop-contributing countries participated in the meeting.

The Under-Secretary-General for Field Support, Ameerah Haq, gave a brief update on United Nations logistic support to AMISOM operations and expressed a sense of optimism on the future of Somalia. Working-level briefings were then provided by representatives of the Departments of Field Support, Peacekeeping Operations and Political Affairs. The representative of the Department of Field Support highlighted measures taken to address logistic challenges in Somalia, and reported that the expanding area under the control of pro-government forces placed greater logistic demands on the system and caused thinning of AMISOM forces. The representative of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations stated that conventional warfare still continued in Somalia, and that under the circumstances deploying a United Nations peacekeeping mission was premature. The Department favoured developing joint benchmarks for progress in conventional warfare, which could help in indicating the time for deploying peacekeeping forces. The representative of the Department of Political Affairs gave a political overview of the situation in Somalia and ongoing preparations for establishing a special political mission in Somalia.

The representatives of the African Union and the troop-contributing countries stressed the need for predictable and sustained funding and provision of force enablers and multipliers for AMISOM. They urged special focus on building Somali security sector institutions, stating that positive security developments in Somalia could be sustained only with international support. They appreciated the initiative to hold a meeting of the Working Group on AMISOM, as it promoted triangular cooperation between the Security Council, the troop-contributing countries and the Secretariat.

Members of the Working Group expressed support for AMISOM and appreciation for the work of the troop-contributing countries. They gave a clear signal on sustainable and predictable funding for AMISOM, and support to Somalia for general stabilization and rebuilding Somali security institutions. They welcomed the strategic cooperation between the African Union and the United Nations.

The Working Group held a meeting on 3 June 2013 to discuss the safety and security of United Nations peacekeeping missions. All members of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations were invited to participate in the meeting. The Under-Secretaries-General for Peacekeeping Operations and Safety and Security and the Police Adviser and Deputy Military Adviser briefed the Working Group.

The Chair of the Working Group, who had circulated a concept paper prior to the meeting, noted in his opening remarks that the host country, the Secretariat, the Security Council, troop- and police-contributing countries, the Special Committee and the general membership of the United Nations must work together to contribute to the safety and security of peacekeepers, and suggested a set of operative measures to be taken by each stakeholder for systemic improvement in safety and security.

In his briefing, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hervé Ladsous, stated that security was a high priority in the management of peacekeeping operations. A number of security measures were being taken, including the use of armoured vehicles, unmanned aerial surveillance for situational awareness and improved information-sharing through the Joint Mission Analysis Centre. The Under-Secretary-General for Safety and Security, Kevin Kennedy, noted that the Departments of Safety and Security, Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support had taken steps to incorporate specific security training as a regular feature of all peacekeeping missions deployed to dangerous environments. Resource requirements for security must be addressed from the earliest stages of establishing a mission. The Police Adviser underlined the value of intelligence and the Joint Mission Analysis Centre. The Deputy Military Adviser gave a PowerPoint presentation on the prevailing security situation and the risk-mitigating measures taken by the Secretariat.

Members of the Working Group and the Special Committee condemned armed attacks against United Nations peacekeepers. They called for a more detailed analysis of security threats against peacekeepers and urged that all possible measures be taken to ensure the security of peacekeepers. Many participants stressed the need for elaborate force protection measures, emergency evacuation plans and deployment of critical enablers. Achievable and clear mandates, backed by adequate resources, would contribute to the security of peacekeeping operations.

In summarizing the proceedings, the Chair of the Working Group noted that the briefings by the Under-Secretaries-General showed the confidence of the Secretariat that security challenges could be faced. Critical resources and equipment for security as well as adequate funding and training for peacekeepers should be ensured. The perception of peacekeepers as a neutral entity should be preserved. Differences in opinion existed among the Member States concerning the Intervention Brigade and the use of modern technology, which should be monitored for their positive and negative impact on security. The United Nations had the full support of Member States, which were united in their resolve to protect and promote the safety and security of peacekeeping operations.

On 19 July 2013, the Working Group met to discuss the use of modern technology in United Nations peacekeeping operations. All troop- and police-contributing countries were invited to participate in the meeting.

The Chair of the Working Group circulated a concept paper for the meeting, which described technology applications relevant to peacekeeping and offered a set of legal, operational, political and administrative propositions for a deeper discussion on the scope and application of technology in peacekeeping. In his opening remarks, the Chair urged deeper discussion in various United Nations bodies and highlighted the need to promote triangular cooperation, between the Secretariat, the Security Council and the troop-contributing countries, on the use of modern technology in peacekeeping missions.

In his briefing, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations noted that technology was assisting a broad range of peacekeeping tasks in military, police and civilian areas. For example, peacekeeping missions used the geographic information system to analyse various trends, including the exploitation of resources and human rights violations. The capacity of individual peacekeepers could be enhanced through use of technological applications such as helmet cameras, night vision equipment, ground surveillance radar, electronic trackers, an encrypted communication system, and advanced vehicle armour. He highlighted four parameters that guided the Secretariat's work on technology, namely, compliance with the mission's mandate; the consent of the host Government and due notification of neighbouring countries; coordination with the host Government; and strict confidentiality and protection of all necessary information.

In her briefing, the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support said that the Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support were convening a panel of experts to examine the use of technology in peacekeeping operations. Its tasks would be to identify new tools to further improve implementation of mandated tasks; suggest means to optimize the existing use of technology; and highlight innovations and lessons learned in one mission for use in the other. She noted the utility of the regional information and communications technology initiative in the context of financial savings and improving service delivery. Missions were increasingly employing environment-friendly energy generation and water conservation techniques, for which modern technology applications were being put to use.

Members of the Working Group and representatives of troop-contributing countries recognized the importance of technology for enhanced situational awareness, but noted that the use of technology should be in compliance with the Charter of the United Nations. There was a need to examine the whole range of political and legal questions arising from the use of technology. Technology applications were of a broad spectrum, not limited to unmanned aerial surveillance, which was one tool in a bigger toolkit. Information security and data protection were critical. Some Member States cautioned that technology could be an additional irritant for neighbouring countries. The use of technology should be tailored to the needs of the mission; it should not lead to military measures that were outside the mission's mandate and should be authorized by intergovernmental bodies. A comprehensive analysis should be undertaken on the availability and applicability of technology in peacekeeping. The discussions in the Working Group on technology were appreciated as means of strengthening triangular cooperation on this important subject.

In his summary of the discussions, the Chair of the Working Group noted that the use of technology in peacekeeping operations had been authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 2098 (2013). Use of technology in the future, particularly unmanned aerial surveillance, should however be based on lessons learned in the existing mission, and Member States should wait for positive and negative feedback before a fuller assessment. There was no "one size fits all" model for the use of technology. Member States should discuss the legal, financial and operational aspects of technology in relevant United Nations bodies. The focus on environment-friendly technology was welcomed. The composition of the panel of experts on technology should be inclusive and it should share its conclusions with Member States.

Chapter 20

Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa

The Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa remained an active subsidiary organ of the Security Council, pursuant to the presidential statement of 31 January 2002 (S/PRST/2002/2), in which the Council, inter alia, recognized the need for adequate measures to prevent and resolve conflicts in Africa and indicated its intention to consider the setting up of an ad hoc Working Group to monitor the recommendations contained in its presidential statement and to enhance coordination with the Economic and Social Council. The terms of reference of the Working Group, together with its composition and methods of work, were set out in a note by the President of the Security Council dated 1 March 2002 (S/2002/207).

For the period from 1 August to 31 December 2012, the Working Group was chaired by Baso Sangqu (South Africa). From 1 January to 31 July 2013, the Working Group was chaired by Eugène-Richard Gasana (Rwanda). During the period under review, the Working Group held four meetings to discuss issues pertinent to its mandate.

On 8 September 2012, the Working Group held an open meeting on the promotion of and respect for the rule of law and justice in the prevention and resolution of conflicts in Africa. The panellists invited were Ambassador Paul Seger, Chair of the Burundi configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission and Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations; Professor Tiyanjana Maluwa, Associate Dean for International Affairs, Penn State Law Faculty; and Jose Alvarez, Professor of International Law, New York University. Following the briefings, the panellists, the members of the Working Group and representatives of other Member States had a fruitful exchange of views.

On 19 March 2013 the Working Group met to consider its activities for 2013 as proposed by the Chair. Following discussion among the members, the proposed programme of work was agreed by the members of the Working Group.

On 31 May the Working Group held an open meeting to undertake an assessment of its work and to consider how to enhance its impact on the work of the

Security Council. Briefings were provided by Téte António, the Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations, and by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Tayé-Brook Zerihoun. Following the briefings, the members of the Working Group and other Member States had a fruitful exchange of views.

On 26 July, the Working Group held an open meeting to consider institution-building and good governance as a conflict prevention tool in Africa. The panellists invited included Tekeda Alemu, in his capacity both as the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations and as the representative of the Chairperson of the African Union; João Honwana, Director of the Africa II Division in the Department of Political Affairs; Jordan Ryan, Assistant Administrator, United Nations Development Programme; and Andrew Tomlinson, Director of the Quaker United Nations Office. Following the briefings, the panellists and the members of the Working Group had a fruitful exchange of views.

Chapter 21
Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004)

In accordance with paragraphs 9 and 10 of Security Council resolution 1566 (2004) the Working Group is tasked to examine practical measures to be imposed upon individuals, groups or entities involved in or associated with terrorist activities, other than those designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban;* and the possibility of establishing an international fund to compensate victims of terrorist acts and their families.

In 2012, Hardeep Singh Puri (India) served as Chair of the Working Group. In 2013, Mohammed Loulichki (Morocco) served as Chair and the delegations of France, the Russian Federation and Rwanda as Vice-Chairs.

Chapter 22
Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict

The Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict is mandated by the Security Council to review the reports of the monitoring and reporting mechanism referred to in paragraph 2 of resolution 1612 (2005) and the progress in the development and implementation of the action plans mentioned in paragraph 7 of the resolution, and to consider other relevant information presented to it.

The monitoring and reporting mechanism seeks to monitor the recruitment and use of child soldiers in violation of applicable international law and other violations and abuses committed against children affected by armed conflict, involving, in contravention of applicable international law, killing and maiming, rape and other sexual violence, abductions, attacks against schools or hospitals and denial of humanitarian access.

The Working Group is mandated, in particular, to make recommendations to the Council on possible measures to promote the protection of children affected by armed conflict, including through recommendations on appropriate mandates for peacekeeping missions and recommendations with respect to the parties to the conflict; and to address requests, as appropriate, to other bodies within the United Nations system for action to support the implementation of resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009) in accordance with their respective mandates.

In the reporting period, the Working Group considered reports of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in the Sudan (S/2011/413), Sri Lanka (S/2011/793), Colombia (S/2012/171), Myanmar (S/2013/258) and Yemen (S/2013/383) and a report on the situation of children and armed conflict affected by the Lord's Resistance Army (S/2012/365).

The Working Group adopted conclusions on the situation of children in armed conflict in the Sudan (S/AC.51/2012/1), South Sudan (S/AC.51/2012/2), Sri Lanka (S/AC.51/2012/3) and Colombia (S/AC.51/2012/4) and the situation of children and armed conflict affected by the Lord's Resistance Army (S/AC.51/2013/1) in the reporting period.

The Working Group's website can be found at www.un.org/sc/committees/WGCAAC/.

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* Pursuant to resolutions 1988 (2011) and 1989 (2011), the tasks previously assigned to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) have been divided between the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) (see also part VI, chaps. 5 and 17).

Chapter 23
Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions

During the reporting period, the Working Group held a total of nine informal meetings to discuss various issues related to the Security Council's documentation and procedures.

In 2012, the Chairmanship of the Working Group was held by Ambassador José Filipe Moraes Cabral (Portugal), and in 2013 by Ambassador María Cristina Perceval (Argentina).

From August 2012 to July 2013, the Working Group discussed, inter alia, the issues of interactivity, open debates, speaking order, the annual report of the Security Council, monthly assessments by the Presidents, informal briefing sessions on the monthly work, appointment of Chairpersons, handover of chairmanships of subsidiary bodies, dialogue between the Security Council and the broader membership and with other organs, consultations of the Security Council with troop- and police-contributing countries, and penholdership.

On 19 November 2012, the Chair of the Working Group and the President of the Security Council for that month distributed a jointly prepared concept note for the open debate on working methods, held in the Security Council on 26 November 2012. In that debate, the Permanent Representative of Portugal briefed the Council on discussions and progress in the Working Group.

The Council approved, on 12 December 2012, a note by the President of the Security Council (S/2012/922) on open debates, the annual report, monthly assessments by the Presidents and informal briefing sessions on the monthly work; and, on 17 December 2012, a note on the appointment of Chairpersons of subsidiary organs (S/2012/937).

Relevant information pertaining to the work of the Working Group has been made available in all official languages on the webpage, at www.un.org/sc/wgdocs/.

Chapter 24
Informal Working Group on International Tribunals

The Informal Working Group on International Tribunals was established on an informal basis in 2000 to consider matters relating to the United Nations and United Nations-assisted tribunals, particularly the completion strategies and residual issues of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. The Working Group consists of the legal advisers of the missions of the members of the Security Council and is assisted by the Office of Legal Affairs and the Security Council Affairs Division of the Department of Political Affairs.

In 2012 and 2013 Guatemala held the Chair of the Working Group. During the reporting period, the Working Group continued to meet regularly; it held two meetings in 2012 and six meetings in 2013, including with the Presidents, Prosecutors and Registrars of the Tribunals when in New York for their presentations to the Security Council. The members of the Working Group also had informal exchanges of views and conducted negotiations on two Security Council resolutions adopted in 2012, and sent out one letter and released one statement to the press in 2013.

In November 2012 the Working Group considered matters relating to the Special Court for Sierra Leone and the Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone.

On 4 December 2012, in preparation for the periodic briefing to the Security Council on 5 December, the Working Group held an exchange of views with the Presidents and the Prosecutors of the two Tribunals on the work of the Tribunals and their activities (see S/2012/836 and S/2012/847). The exchange also covered the work and activities of the Arusha branch of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (see S/2012/849), which had started operating on 1 July 2012. Following the exchange of views the experts negotiated draft resolutions on the extension of the terms of office of judges of the two Tribunals based on letters from the President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (see S/2012/845) and the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (see S/2012/893).

On 14 March 2013, the Working Group held an exchange of views with the Registrars of the Tribunals and the Residual Mechanism. The Working Group was briefed by John Hocking, Registrar of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the Mechanism, addressing the transition to the branches of the Mechanism in Arusha and The Hague with regard to activities such as witness protection, enforcement of sentences, assistance to national jurisdictions, and the management of archives. The Working Group also heard a presentation on the construction of the new premises of the Arusha branch. The Registrar of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, Bongani Majola, then briefed the Working Group on human resources matters, especially the current status of the downsizing in terms of reduction or retention of staff in Arusha and in The Hague. He also addressed the problems with the relocation to other countries of acquitted persons and convicted persons who have completed serving their sentences.

On 21 May, the Working Group met to consider the proposal for an additional judge of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, taking into account extensive exchanges of information produced in response to questions and comments from Security Council members. A preliminary exchange of views was held on the consolidated comprehensive plan of 15 April 2013 on the completion strategy, closure and transition to the Mechanism, submitted in accordance with resolution 2081 (2012).

On 10 June, the Working Group was briefed by the Presidents of the two Tribunals and the Prosecutors (see S/2013/308 and S/2013/310) on the work of the Tribunals and activities undertaken in the framework of the completion strategy in preparation for the Tribunals' periodic briefing to the Security Council in June. The work of the Mechanism (see S/2013/309) was also examined, with presentations by the President and Prosecutor of the Mechanism. The Working Group once again considered the consolidated comprehensive plan of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia of 15 April 2013 on the completion strategy, closure and transition to the Mechanism. A preliminary exchange of views was held on the strategic plan of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda of 30 May 2013 for the relocation of acquitted and released persons currently in Arusha. The Working Group also received an update by the President and Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia on the request contained in the letter from the representative of Serbia dated 14 May 2013, relating to the enforcement of sentences.

On 29 July, 1 and 5 August 2013 the Working Group met to follow up on the letter from the President of the Security Council (S/2013/349) concerning the nominations for the position of one permanent judge of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia to be elected by the General Assembly. In accordance with that letter it was decided that from the nominations received the Security Council would establish a list of three candidates, or, should there be only two nominations, a list of two candidates, taking into account the adequate representation of the principal legal systems of the world and the nationalities of the current permanent judges of the two Tribunals.

Appendices

I

Membership of the Security Council during the years 2012 and 2013

2012	2013
Azerbaijan	Argentina
China	Australia
Colombia	Azerbaijan
France	China
Germany	France
Guatemala	Guatemala
India	Luxembourg
Morocco	Morocco
Pakistan	Pakistan
Portugal	Republic of Korea
Russian Federation	Russian Federation
South Africa	Rwanda
Togo	Togo
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America	United States of America

II

Representatives and deputy, alternate and acting representatives accredited to the Security Council

The following representatives and deputy, alternate and acting representatives served on the Security Council during the period from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013:

Argentina*

Mr. Eduardo Zuain[a]
(Secretary for Foreign Affairs)[b]

Ms. Maria del Carmen Squeff
(Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs)

Mrs. María Cristína Perceval

Mr. Mateo Estreme

Mr. Marío Oyarzábal

Mrs. Gabriela Martinic

Mr. Eduardo Porretti

Ms. Fernanda Millicay

Mr. José Luis Fernández Valoni

Mr. Rafael Héctor Daló

Mr. Gerardo Díaz Bartolomé

Mr. Francisco Javier de Antueno

Ms. Pía Poroli

Mrs. Josefina Bunge

Mr. Gustavo A. Rutilo

Mr. Marcos Stancanelli

Mr. Sebastián Di Luca

Australia*

Mr. Robert Carr[c]
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Mike Kelly[d]
(Parliament Secretary of Defence)

Mr. Gary Francis Quinlan

Ms. Philippa Jane King

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* Term of office began on 1 January 2013.

Mr. Michael Bliss

Mr. Peter Lloyd Versegi

Mr. Will Nankervis

Mr. Damian White

Ms. Chelsey Ute Martin

Ms. Lara Nassau

Mr. Peter Scott

Group Captain Brian James Walsh

Ms. Alison Helena Chartres

Mr. Terry Nunn

Mr. Jared Potter

Ms. Claire Paulien Elias

Ms. Tanisha Hewanpola

Mr. Emil Stojanovski

Commander Simon Andrews

Ms. Julia O'Brien

Mr. Marcus Lumb

Ms. Lauren Amy Patmore

Mr. Ryan Neelam

Ms. Lauren Henschke

Ms. Emily Street

Mr. Gareth Williams

Ms. Peta McDougall

Azerbaijan

Mr. Elmar Maharram oglu Mammadyarov[e]
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Yashar Aliyev[f]
(Ambassador-at-Large of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Agshin Mehdiyev

Mr. Tofig Musayev

Mr. Yusuf Mammadaliyev

Mr. Samir Sharifov

Mr. Elchin Huseynli

Mrs. Esmira Jafarova

Mr. Farid Jabrayilov

Mr. Farid Jafarov

Mr. Javid Nasirli

Mr. Habib Mikayilli

China

Mr. Yang Jiechi[g]
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Cui Tiankai[b]
(Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Li Baodong

Mr. Wang Min

Mr. Yang Tao

Ms. Guo Xiaomei

Mr. Zhang Junan

Ms. Li Jijuan

Mr. Wu Wei

Mr. Tian Lin

Ms. Jiang Hua

Mr. Sun Xiabo

Mr. Shen Bo

Colombia**

Ms. Maria Angela Holguín Cuéllar[h]
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Néstor Osorio

Mr. Fernando Alzate

Mr. Miguel Camilo Ruiz Blanco

Ms. Isaura Duarte

Mrs. Betty Escorcia

Mr. Juan José Quintana

Ms. María Paulina Dávila

Mr. Germán Calderón

Mr. David Orlando Rodríguez Escandón

** Term of office ended on 31 December 2012.

Ms. Diana Moya

Ms. Diana Lucia Rengifo

Mr. Camilo Louis

Mr. Fernando Buitrago

France

Mr. Laurent Fabius[i]
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Ms. Najat Vallaud-Belkacem[j]
(Minister for Women's Rights and Government Spokesperson)

Mr. Pascal Canfin[k]
(Deputy Minister for Development)

Mr. Gérard Araud

Mr. Martin Briens

Mr. Philippe Bertoux

Mrs. Béatrice Le Fraper

Mr. Alexis Lamek

Germany**

Mr. Guido Westerwelle[l]
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Peter Wittig

Mr. Miguel Berger

Mr. Christophe Eick

Mr. Martin Huth

Mr. Daniel Krull

Mr. Ralf Schroeer

Mr. Elmar Eich

Ms. Susanne Fries-Gaier

Mr. Florian Laudi

Ms. Sigrid Sommer

Mr. Holger Tillmann

Mr. Jens-Christian Gaedtke

Mr. Alexander Eberl

Ms. Tatjana Schenke-Olivieri

Ms. Sibylle Osten

Mr. Stefan Roessel

Ms. Juliane Constanze Baumann

Mr. Christian Doktor

Mr. Heiko Nitzschke

Mr. Karsten Diethelm Geier

Mr. Peter Winkler

Mr. Hendrik Selle

Mr. Daniel Johannes Schemske

Guatemala

Mr. Harold Caballeros[m]
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Fernando Carrera Castro[n]
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Gert Rosenthal

Mr. José Alberto Briz Gutiérrez

Ms. Mónica Bolaños-Pérez

Ms. Connie Taracena Secaira

Mr. Omar Castañeda Solares

Ms. Ana Cristina Rodriguez Pineda

Ms. María Soledad Urruela Arenales

Mr. Gabriel Orellana Zabalza

Mr. Joel Humberto Delgado Samayoa

Ms. María José del Águila Castillo

Ms. Viviana Raquel Arenas Aguilar

Ms. Jimena Leiva Roesch

India**

Mrs. Preneet Kaur[o]
(Minister of State for External Affairs)

Mr. Ranjan Mathai[g]
(Minister of State for External Affairs)

Mr. E. Ahamed[p]
(Minister of State for External Affairs)

Mr. Pavan Kapoor[q]
(Joint Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs)

Mr. Hardeep Singh Puri

Mr. Manjeev Singh Puri

Mr. Vinay Kumar

Mr. Amit Kumar

Mr. Manish Gupta

Mr. Alok Amitabh Dimri

Mr. Randhir Kumar Jaiswal

Mr. Raguttahalli Ravindra

Mr. Rajeh Mishra

Mr. Pradip Kumar Choudhary

Mr. Vishnu Dutt Sharma

Mr. Vinod K. Jacob

Ms. Namgya C. Khampa

Mrs. Pratibha Parkar

Mr. Prakash Gupta

Luxembourg*

Mr. Jean Asselborn[f]
(Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Ms. Sylvie Lucas

Mr. Olivier Maes

Mr. Jacques Flies

General (Ret.) Gaston Reinig

Lieutenant Colonel Guy Hoffmann

Mr. Patrick Hemmer

Mr. Gianmarco Rizzo

Mr. Luc Dockendorf

Mr. Thomas Reisen

Mr. Alain Germeaux

Mr. Sina Khabirpour

Ms. Anne Dostert

Ms. Anne Schintgen

Mr. Pierre Mousset

Morocco

Mr. Saad-Eddine El Othmani[s]
(Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation)

Mr. Youssef Amrani[t]
(Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation)

Mr. Mohammed Loulichki

Mr. Lofti Bouchaara

Mr. Omar Kadiri

Mr. Bouchaib El Oumni

Mr. Abdellatif Erroja

Mr. Ismail Chekkori

Mr. Hassan El Mkhantar

Mr. Tarik Iziraren

Mr. Mohamed Achgalou

Ms. Lalla Soumia Bouhamidi

Mr. Amine Chabi

Mr. Aziz El Haouari

Mr. Omar El Khadir

Mr. Isam Taib

Mr. Yasser Halfaoui

Mr. Brahim Benmoussa

Mrs. Bouteina Chraibi

Mr. Faiçal Souissi

Mrs. Jamila Alaoui

Pakistan

Ms. Hina Rabbani Khar[u]
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Jalil Abbas Jilani[d]
(Foreign Secretary)

Mr. Masood Khan

Mr. Raza Bashir Tarar

Mr. Sahebzada Ahmed Khan

Mr. Ahmad Naseem Warraich

Mr. Asim Iftikhar Ahmad

Mr. Nabeel Munir

Mr. Khalil-ur-Rahman Hashmi

Mr. Marghoob Saleem Butt

Mr. Farrukh Iqbal Khan

Mr. Abdul Hameed

Mr. Suljuk Mustansar Tarar

Mr. Tahir Hussain Andrabi

Mr. Ahmad Farooq

Mr. Umer Siddique

Portugal**

Mr. José Filipe Moraes Cabral

Mr. João Maria Cabral

Mr. Francisco Vaz Patto

Mr. Luis Augusto Fernandes Gaspar da Silva

Ms. Susana Vaz Patto

Mr. João Miguel Madureira

Lt. Colonel Marco António Teresa

Mr. Frederico Silva

Mr. Rui da Cámara Homem de Noronha

Mr. João Vasco Barradas Durão Palma Fialho

Mr. Pedro Courela

Mr. Pedro Bartolomeu Santos Matos Perestrelo Pinto

Ms. Elisabete Proença Rodrigues e Cortes Palma

Ms. Ana Isabel Teixeira Coelho

Ms. Ana e Brito Maneira

Mr. Nuno Cabral

Ms. Ana C. Gameiro

Ms. Clotilde Mesquita

Ms. Vanessa Gomes

Mr. Ivo Alexandre Nicolau Fernandes Inácio

Republic of Korea*

Mr. Kim Sung-hwan[c]
(Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade)

Mr. Kim Kyou-hyun[a]
(Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Cho Tae-yul[c]
(Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Kim Bong-hyun[d]
(Deputy Minister for Multilateral and Global Affairs)

Mr. Kim Sook

Mr. Shin Dong-ik

Mr. Sul Kyung-hoon

Ms. Paik Ji-ah

Mr. Park Chul-min

Mr. Lee Kyung-chul

Mr. Park Yong-min

Mr. You Ki-jun

Mr. Lim Sang-beom

Mr. Choi Yong Hoon

Mr. Kim Saeng

Mr. Kim Jungha

Ms. Sohn Sung-Youn

Mr. Kim Ileung

Mr. Na Sang-deok

Mr. Kim Yeon Sik

Mr. Jang Won

Mr. Jung Jin Ho

Mr. Kim Il-hoon

Ms. Han Woo Jung

Ms. Yu Jeong A

Lt. Colonel Jung Suntae

Major Park Hyun Il

Russian Federation

Mr. Alexander Zmeevskiy[b]
(Special Representative of the President for international cooperation in the fight against terrorism and transnational organized crime)

Mr. Sergey V. Lavrov[g]
(Minister for Foreign Affairs)

Mr. Vitaly I. Churkin

Mr. Alexander A. Pankin

Mr. Evgeny T. Zagaynov

Mr. Petr V. Iliichev

Mr. Albert V. Sitnikov

Mr. Oleg A. Demekhin

Mr. Sergey A. Zhdanov

Mr. Igor A. Panin

Mr. Mikael V. Agasandyan

Mr. Andrey A. Listov

Mr. Andrei A. Artasov

Mr. Evgeny A.Ustinov

Mr. Timur V. Salomatin

Mr. Andrey V. Demin

Ms. Anna M. Evstigneeva

Mr. Dmitry A. Repkov

Mr. Oleg O. Filimonov

Mr. Alexander V. Letoshnev

Rwanda*

Ms. Louise Mushikiwabo[w]
(Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation)

Mr. Eugène-Richard Gasana[x]
(Minister of State in Charge of Cooperation and Permanent Representative to the United Nations)

Mr. Olivier Nduhungirehe

Ms. Jeanne Karuretwa

Mr. Robert Kayinamura

Mr. Emmanuel Nibishaka

Mr. Lawrence Manzi

Mr. Sana Maboneza

Colonel Vincent Nyakarundi

Mr. Jimmy Hodari

Mr. Albert Rugaba

Mr. Emmanuel Biraro

Mr. Mustapha Sibomana

Mr. Isaïe Bagabo

Mr. Etienne Nkerabigwi

Ms. Aline Mukashyaka

Ms. Chantal Uwizera

South Africa**

Ms. Maite Nkoana-Mashabane[x]
(Minister for International Relations and Cooperation)

Mr. Baso Sangqu

Mr. Doctor Mashabane

Mr. Zaheer Laher

Mr. Cedrick Charles Crowley

Mr. Dire David Tladi

Mr. Tebogo Josiah Lebakeng

Mr. Godlip Lesiba Ratlou

Colonel Sipiwo Dlomo

Ms. Nichola Nokulunga Sabelo

Mr. Maniemagen Govender

Mr. Mlungisi Cedrick Mbalati

Mr. Tshamano Combrick Milubi

Mr. Jongi Joseph Klaas

Mr. Mbali A. Machaba

Mr. David Robin Wensley

Ms. Karen Hosking

Togo

Mr. Faure Essozimna Gnassingbé[y]
(President)

Mr. Elliott Ohin[z]
(Minister of State, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation)

Mr. Kofi Esaw[aa]
(Minister, Senior Adviser to the President for diplomatic matters and cooperation)

Mr. Kodjo Menan

Mr. Limbiyè Kadangha-Bariki

Mr. Kokou Nayo Mbeou

Mr. Yakoley Kokou Johnson

Mr. Koffi Kumélio Afande

Mr. Fademba Madakome Waguena

Mrs. Kouméalo Balli

Mr. Mama Raouf Tchagnao

Mr. Waké Yagninim

Mr. Ousmane Afo Salifou

Mr. Amévi Akpoto Komlagan

Mr. Kokouda Bocco

Mr. Tmanawoe Tazo

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Mr. William Hague[bb]
(Member of Parliament, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs)

Baroness Sayeeda Warsi[b]
(Senior Minister of State)

Mr. Stephen O'Brien[cc]
(Member of Parliament, Special Envoy of the United Kingdom for the Sahel)

Mr. Mark Simmonds[dd]
(Member of Parliament, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State)

Sir Mark Lyall Grant, KCMG

Mr. Philip John Parham

Mr. Michael Tatham

Mr. Martin Shearman

Mr. Paul Williams

Mr. Paul McKell

Mr. Michael Redmond

Mr. Eric Penton-Voak

Mr. Thomas Meek

Mr. James Squire

Mr. Malcolm Green

Ms. Catriona Mace

Mrs. Hanne Stevens

Mr. Robert Harrison

Mr. Simon Day

Mr. Jesse Clarke

Mr. Yasser Baki

Ms. Alexandra Davison

Mr. Guy Denison-Smith

Mr. Iain Griffiths

Mr. Mohammed Tahir Khan

Mr. Owen Williams

Mr. Mungo Woodifield

Mr. Simon Billett

Mr. Simon Cleobury

Ms. Alexandra Gregory

Mr. Dominic Rhodes

Mr. Peter Munford

Mr. Neil McKillop

Mr. Douglas Benedict

Ms. Helen Walker

Ms. Lisa Maguire

Mr. Nicholas Conway

Ms. Iona Thomas

Mr. Alexander Horne

Mr. Christopher Hunter

United States of America

Mr. John F. Kerry[ee]
(Secretary of State)

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton[g]
(Secretary of State)

Ms. Susan E. Rice[ff]

Ms. Rosemary A. DiCarlo

Mr. Salman S. Ahmed

Mr. Peter Lord

Mr. James B. Donovan

Mr. Matthew A. Cenzer

Mr. Mark A. Simonoff

Mr. Jeffrey DeLaurentis

Mr. Joseph M. Torsella

Ms. Tressa Rae Finerty

Ms. Elizabeth M. Cousens

Mr. Christopher Klein

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[a] Participated at the 6965th meeting, on 13 May 2013.

[b] Participated at the 6900th meeting, on 15 January 2013.

[c] Participated at the 6935th meeting, on 19 March 2013.

[d] Participated at the 6903rd meeting, on 21 January 2013.

[e] Participated at the 6917th meeting, on 12 February 2013.

[f] Participated at the 6882nd and 6900th meetings, on 10 December 2012 and 15 January 2013.

[g] Participated at the 6841st meeting, on 26 September 2012.

[h] Participated at the 6826th, 6841st and 6882nd meetings, on 30 August, 26 September and 10 December 2012.

[i] Presided at the 6826th meeting, on 30 August 2012, and participated at the 6841st meeting, on 26 September 2012.

[j] Participated at the 6984th meeting, on 24 June 2013.

[k] Participated at the 7011th meeting, on 25 July 2013.

[l] Presided at the 6841st meeting, on 26 September 2012.

[m] Participated at the 6841st meeting, on 26 September 2012, and presided at the 6842nd and 6849th meetings, on 3 and 17 October 2013.

[n] Participated at the 6936th, 6984th and 7011th meetings, on 20 March, 24 June and 25 July 2013.

[o] Participated at the 6848th and 6849th meetings, on 16 and 17 October 2012.

[p] Participated at the 6844th meeting, on 9 October 2012.

[q] Participated at the 6886th meeting, on 12 December 2012.

[r] Participated at the 6900th, 6965th, 6980th and 7011th meetings, on 15 January, 13 May, 17 June and 25 July 2013.

[s] Participated at the 6826th, 6841st and 6965th meetings, on 30 August and 26 September 2012 and 13 May 2013, and presided at the 6882nd meeting, on 10 December 2012.

[t] Participated at the 6900th and 6984th meetings, on 15 January and 24 June 2013.

[u] Presided at the 6900th meeting, on 15 January 2013.

[v] Participated at the 6948th meeting, on 17 April 2013.

[w] Participated at the 6917th and 7011th meetings, on 12 February and 25 July 2013, and presided at the 6946th and 6948th meetings, on 15 and 17 April 2013.

[x] Participated at the 6900th and 6984th meetings, on 15 January and 24 June 2013 as a member of President Kagame's Cabinet.

[y] Presided at the 6965th meeting, on 13 May 2013.

[z] Participated at the 6826th, 6841st, 6882nd and 6946th meetings, on 30 August, 26 September and 10 December 2012 and 15 April 2013.

[aa] Participated at the 6900th and 7011th meetings, on 15 January and 25 July 2013.

[bb] Participated at the 6841st meeting, on 26 September 2012, and presided at the 6984th meeting, on 24 June 2013.

[cc] Participated at the 6882nd meeting, on 10 December 2012.

[dd] Presided at the 6975th meeting, on 6 June 2013.

[ee] Presided at the 7011th meeting, on 25 July 2013.

[ff] Participated at the 6826th, 6882nd, 6900th, 6917th and 6965th meetings, on 30 August and 10 December 2012 and 15 January, 12 February and 13 May 2013 as a member of President Obama's Cabinet.

III

Presidents of the Security Council

The following representatives served as President of the Security Council during the period from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013:

France	
Mr. Gérard Araud	1-31 August 2012
Germany	
Mr. Peter Wittig	1-30 September 2012
Guatemala	
Mr. Gert Rosenthal	1-31 October 2012
India	
Mr. Hardeep Singh Puri	1-30 November 2012
Morocco	
Mr. Mohammed Loulichki	1-31 December 2012
Pakistan	
Mr. Masood Khan	1-31 January 2013
Republic of Korea	
Mr. Kim Sook	1-28 February 2013
Russian Federation	
Mr. Vitaly I. Churkin	1-31 March 2013
Rwanda	
Mr. Eugène-Richard Gasana	1-30 April 2013
Togo	
Mr. Kodjo Menan	1-31 May 2013
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	
Sir Mark Lyall Grant, KCMG	1-30 June 2013
United States of America	
Ms. Susan E. Rice	1-31 July 2013

IV

Communications from the President of the Security Council or the Secretary-General during the period from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

Items relating to the situation in the Middle East

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

S/2013/361	14 June 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/362	18 June 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and Security Council resolution 1701 (2006)

S/2012/632	14 August 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/361	14 June 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/362	18 June 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Other matters relating to the situation in the Middle East

Syrian Arab Republic

S/2012/618	10 August 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/654	17 August 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/184	22 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/370	21 June 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Yemen

S/2013/61	25 January 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation concerning Western Sahara

S/2013/236	18 April 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Timor-Leste

S/2012/793	31 October 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

S/2013/13	10 January 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/295	15 May 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/296	17 May 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/346	10 June 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/347	12 June 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/461	30 July 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/462	1 August 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Liberia

S/2012/885	23 November 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/886	27 November 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/12	10 January 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Somalia

S/2012/631	14 August 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/666	23 August 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/764	12 October 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/827	9 November 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/828	13 November 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

S/2013/56	25 January 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/94	14 February 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/134	5 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/239	19 April 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/251	25 April 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/252	29 April 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/371	21 June 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

S/2012/813	6 November 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/90	11 February 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/263	3 May 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999)

S/2012/688	6 September 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/873	23 November 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/179	20 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/317	24 May 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

S/2012/845	14 November 2012	Identical letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

S/2013/349	12 June 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994

S/2012/664	17 August 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/779	18 October 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/893	29 November 2012	Identical letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994

S/2012/779	18 October 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The question concerning Haiti

S/2013/311	6 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/169	18 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/170	18 March 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/312	23 May 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Afghanistan

S/2012/692	7 September 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/921	12 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/2013/182	22 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/363	19 June 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Sierra Leone

S/2012/891	8 November 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/892	28 November 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/15	9 January 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/16	11 January 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in the Great Lakes region

S/2013/166	15 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/167	18 March 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo

S/2013/43	27 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/967	28 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/1	2 January 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/44	22 January 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/131	4 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/166	15 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/167	18 March 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/200	25 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/201	28 March 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

S/2013/287	14 May 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/288	16 May 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/339	6 June 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/340	10 June 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in the Central African Republic

S/2013/8	4 January 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/25	16 January 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/202	1 April 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/215	28 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/216	4 April 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/306	21 May 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/343	7 June 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/344	11 June 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/397	3 July 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/398	5 July 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Children and armed conflict

S/2012/879	26 November 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/880	26 November 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/65	28 January 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

S/2013/319	28 May 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Guinea-Bissau

S/2012/973	27 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/974	31 December 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts

S/2012/914	5 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/915	7 December 2012	Letter from the from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/966	27 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/33	18 January 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/364	17 June 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/365	19 June 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

S/2012/772	16 October 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/278	9 May 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/290	14 May 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/291	16 May 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/416	11 July 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Security Council mission

S/2012/793	31 October 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/61	25 January 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security

S/2012/958	19 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/959	24 December 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Central African region

S/2012/656	21 August 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/657	21 August 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/240	19 April 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

S/2012/624	10 August 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/753	8 October 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/823	8 November 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/908	3 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/909	6 December 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2012/943	14 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/944	18 December 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/146	7 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/147	11 March 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/148	11 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/168	15 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/2013/203	28 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/229	15 April 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/329	30 May 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/330	3 June 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Post-conflict peacebuilding

S/2013/39	18 January 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation concerning Iraq

S/2013/461	30 July 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/462	1 August 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Non-proliferation

S/2013/375	25 June 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Peace consolidation in West Africa

Piracy in the Gulf of Guinea

S/2012/656	13 August 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/657	21 August 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea

S/2012/619	10 August 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/693	10 September 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/912	7 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/936	17 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/108	22 February 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/2013/199	28 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/369	21 June 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

Peace and security in Africa

S/2012/739	4 October 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/750	5 October 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/751	9 October 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/192	27 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/276	6 May 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/277	9 May 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/292	14 May 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/293	16 May 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

The situation in Libya

S/2012/699	10 September 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/700	11 September 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/212	3 April 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/256	30 April 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

The situation in Mali

S/2012/727	28 September 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/739	4 October 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/784	23 October 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council

S/2012/825	8 November 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/876	23 November 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/905	5 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/926	13 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/35	18 January 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/37	20 January 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/112	25 February 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/113	25 February 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/129	27 February 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/163	15 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/192	27 March 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/230	16 April 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/231	16 April 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/249	26 April 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/265	3 May 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/276	6 May 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/277	9 May 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General
S/2013/285	13 May 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/286	15 May 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

S/2013/355	12 June 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/356	14 June 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Relations between Cameroon and Nigeria

S/2012/954	19 December 2012	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2012/955	21 December 2012	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Security sector reform

S/2013/237	15 April 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/238	19 April 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

Human rights due diligence policy

S/2013/110	25 February 2013	Identical letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

Responsibility to protect

S/2013/410	9 July 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council
S/2013/411	11 July 2013	Letter from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General

International Criminal Court

S/2013/210	3 April 2013	Identical letters from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council
S/2013/229	15 April 2013	Letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council